

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01729 2472

GENEALOGY

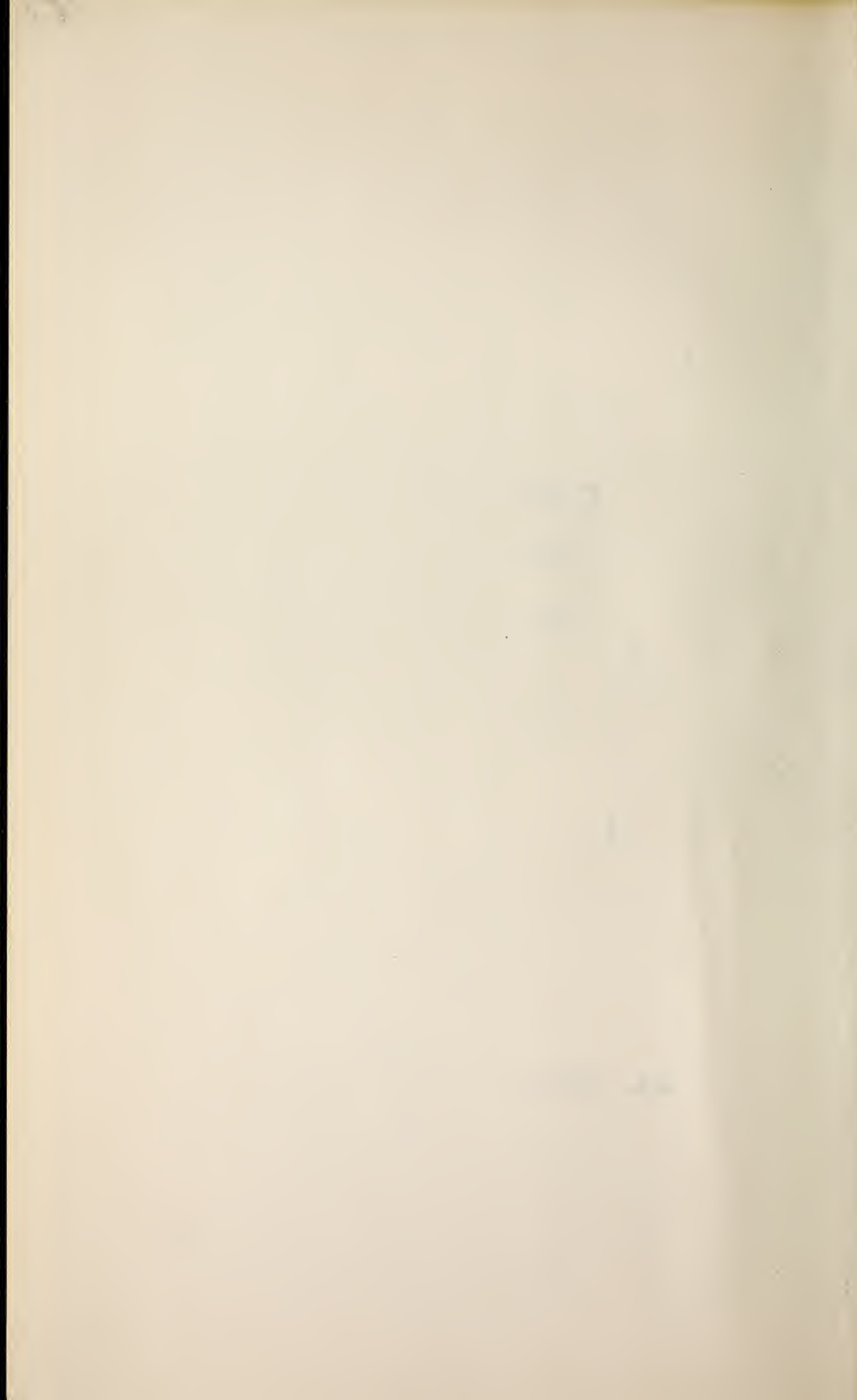
977.1

F498E

1906







JANUARY 1, 1906

PRICE 50 CENTS

NEW SERIES VOLUME XV

The Firelands Pioneer

PUBLISHED BY THE

Firelands Historical Society

HEADQUARTERS IN

THE FIRELANDS MEMORIAL BUILDING

NORWALK, OHIO

NORWALK, OHIO
THE LANING COMPANY
1906

JANUARY 1, 1906

PRICE 50 CENTS

NEW SERIES VOLUME XV

The Firelands Pioneer

PUBLISHED BY THE

Firelands Historical Society

X 692247

HEADQUARTERS IN

THE FIRELANDS MEMORIAL BUILDING

NORWALK, OHIO

NORWALK, OHIO
THE LANING COMPANY
1906

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1905-1906

HON. RUSH R. SLOANE, President	-	-	-	-	Sandusky
HON. S. A. WILDMAN, First Vice President	-				Norwalk
A. J. BARNEY, Second Vice President	-	-	-		Milan
DR. A. SHELDON, Recording Secretary	-		-		Norwalk
HON. S. E. CRAWFORD, Treasurer	-	-	-	-	Norwalk
HON. C. H. GALLUP, Librarian	-	-	-	-	Norwalk
MRS. FRANCES B. LINN, Assistant Librarian	-		-		Norwalk
DR. F. E. WEEKS, Biographer Huron County	-				Clarksfield
JOHN MCKELVEY, Biographer Erie County	-				Sandusky

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, EX-OFFICIO,
J. M. WHITON, C. H. GALLUP, I. M. GILLETT,
THOMAS M. SLOANE, HON. J. F. LANING.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

HON. C. H. GALLUP.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HELD IN

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH AT NORWALK,
OCTOBER 5, 1905.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was called to order at the First Methodist Church of Norwalk by the president, Judge Rush R. Sloane, at 10 A. M.

President Sloane said:

We have been waiting for some minutes for the presence of the reverend gentleman who had been invited to open the meeting with prayer. He is called away to a distant county by the very severe illness of his father, and therefore in the absence of the one selected, I have the honor of calling upon the Rev. Dr. Hildreth to open this meeting and invoke the protection and care of our Heavenly Father.

INVOCATION.

Let us pray. Our Father in Heaven, we are ever before Thee, and ever with Thee, and Thou art ever with us. We come together in the faith that Thou knoweth and that Thou understandeth us altogether, and all the incidents of our lives

in the whole span of the years since they began until this beautiful morning. We meet because Thy goodness has been constantly with us, because Thou hast selected our paths and appointed us our places and crowned our lives with Thy perpetual benediction. We invoke Thy blessing upon us in the capacity in which we are met, under the auspices of this Society, whose purpose is to perpetuate the history of our homes and our country, our families and our relations to community. We pray, our Father, that as the influence of these lives has been worked into this history by our personal activities, so may it be found as the years shall come and go that good has come to community, and may we leave behind us influences that honor God and bless community. Let Thy blessing be upon the services of the day. May an inspiration of love and truth be upon Thy servant, the president, as he comes with his opening address again, and those that shall follow, and on the business transactions of the Society and all that pertains to its success; that the wisdom that is from above, that is pure and peaceable, may possess our minds and enlighten our understandings and encourage and keep our hearts. So may the fellowship of the years today be crowned with Thy special blessing, and the tides and memories of youth flow back upon us today as we cherish the memories of the days that are gone. So may each of us in our place, and according to our endowments and the enlightenment of Thy spirit, fill our positions and accomplish our ministry, that we shall bless those about us and honor God. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Society was then favored with a violin duet by Messrs. Harter and Stewart with Mrs. P. C. Curtiss as piano accompanist.

The President: I will announce the committee to whose care will be entrusted the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. I will name Mr. T. B. Taylor, of Perkins, Erie county; Mr. G. H. Mains, of Wakeman, Huron county, and our honored ex-president, Mr. P. N. Schuyler, of Bellevue, Huron county. This committee to name officers to be reported this afternoon for action upon by the general meeting.

As auditing committee, I will name Mr. C. W. Manahan and Mr. T. F. Hildreth, of Huron county, and Mr. T. M. Sloane, of Erie county.

Mr. Gallup: Mr. President, at this time I desire to call the attention of our friends to the fact that it requires the payment of one dollar a year to become a member of the Firelands Historical Society, and this collection I generally take up every year, and within a day or two I have solicited and taken some seventy names. We desire that everybody should become a member of this pioneer association. It is an institution that is not self-supporting. It has to have some money. We have been struggling for years and years to get a home, and in this room some six years ago it was suggested by our president that there should be a combination of certain societies here in town and a contribution made for the building of the home. At that time he generously offered five hundred dollars. That started the movement and we now have a home we are not ashamed of, a place to put the relics we have. They are merely put up so we know what we have. It takes time to arrange, catalogue and number. That will be done in time. If there are any here that desire to put their names down as members, we would like to hear from them at this time.

This appeal was responded to by the following:

Mr. W. C. Allen, Elyria.

Mr. G. H. Mains, Wakeman.

Hon. Albert Douglas, Chillicothe. (Life Member.)

Mr. O. C. Tillinghast, Berlin.

Mr. E. B. Harrison, Norwalk.

Mr. Isaac McKesson, Collins.

Mr. Edwin Prentiss, Monroeville.

Mrs. Edwin Prentiss, Monroeville.

Mrs. Virginia Harrington, Norwalk.

Mr. A. A. Pond, Norwalk.

Mr. F. E. Weeks, Clarksfield.

Mr. George B. Simmons, Norwalk.

Mr. A. J. Barney, Milan.

Mr. George B. Sheffield, Norwalk.

Mrs. J. L. Van Dusen, Norwalk.

Mrs. E. L. Hyde, Collins.

Miss Eleanor Andrews, Milan.

Mrs. Fannie Bright, Wakeman.

J. Warren Keifer, Springfield. (Life Member.)

Mr. Ed. L. Young, Norwalk. (Life Member.)

Mr. Hiram B. Smith, Mansfield. (Life Member.)

Mr. J. M. Whiton: I move that a resolution be passed by this Society adding two to the list of the officers, one for assistant custodian of relics and one assistant librarian.

Seconded.

The President: You have heard the motion, and it occurs to me that it is a very proper one. The duties now of the librarian will be very materially increased, and some very valuable deposits have been secured and have been put in a fire-proof museum where they will be safe. Are there any remarks?

Motion unanimously carried and resolution adopted.

President Sloane said:

Fellow Pioneers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As president of the Firelands Historical Society, I am charged with the pleasing duty of greeting you on this auspicious occasion, the annual meeting of our revered society. The day comes heralded with our nation's greatness and dignified by the presence of a remnant of that noble band, most properly styled, "The Pioneers of The Firelands." It is one object of our meeting here to freshen our memories by the recollections of those early days and to recall the glories of our state and nation.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the organization of the Firelands Historical Society, which took place in this town of Norwalk, when many of the first settlers of the Firelands were present and participated in that memorable event. In the years that have since passed, nearly all of those pioneers have crossed the great divide. It is my pleasant duty as pres-

ident of this Society to welcome the few remaining of the early pioneers as well as their descendants who are with us here today.

It is our proud privilege and pleasure to claim the possession and ownership of the only building solely used for historical and archaeological purposes by any organized county society in Ohio. Even the "Historical and Archaeological Society" of our state has as yet no home for its library and valuable archaeological deposits. While Huron and Erie counties through the agency of this Society and many years of zealous work has now such a home, wherein we can safely deposit in a fireproof museum the authentic records which commemorate the labors and achievements of our ancestors. For all time these collections, and such other of like contributions as may come to our Society, may be viewed and reviewed by the present and future generations with a gratified pride of worthy ancestry.

The name of our Society often causes inquiry which it is not necessary to explain to our members, and yet we do no injustice to the intelligence of the public by briefly stating the origin of the name "Fire Lands." They embrace a half million acres of land located in the west part of the Western Reserve of Ohio, and were granted in 1792 by the state of Connecticut to those who had suffered loss or damage by fire or otherwise from the incursions of the British during the Revolutionary War, in Danbury, Norwalk, New London, Greenwich, Fairfield, Ridgefield, Groton, New Haven and East Haven, in Connecticut. They include all of the western townships within the limits of the original county of Huron, as organized and established by the act of February 7, 1809.

On January 16, 1810, Cuyahoga county was organized and Huron county attached to it for judicial purposes. And by the act of January 24, 1824, establishing the county of Lorain, the "Fire Lands" were again all included in the old county of Huron, and today, are embraced within the limits of Erie and Huron counties, excepting the townships of Ruggles, in Ashland county, and a part of the township of Danbury in Ottawa county. On these lands on the west bank of the Huron river, about two

miles below the town of Milan, over one hundred years ago was founded a Moravian mission, called "New Salem," and was one of the first white settlements made within the limits of what is now the state of Ohio. What a grand and noble record has been given to the world by the pioneer settlers upon these lands.

While these pioneers were felling the forests and building log school houses and churches at the cross roads, they were often compelled to face the savage Indian in defense of their wives and children and cabin homes, or to join the immortal heroes who gained victory and glory at Fort Stevenson and Fort Meigs, or upon the waters of Lake Erie, under Perry. They have given to our nation in times of war a McPherson, a John Beatty, a Lawton, and in times of peace as well as war as statesmen and financiers, John Sherman and Jay Cooke. As inventors, an Edison; as artists, Frank H. Thompson and Charles Curran.

In 1857 the pioneers of the two counties of Huron and Erie met at Norwalk and organized "The Firelands Historical Society," the chief purpose of which was to collect and preserve in proper form the facts constituting the full history of the "Fire Lands," and to secure an authentic statement of their resources and productions of all kinds. The Society, which has a charter, was not organized for profit, and yet no corporation has ever declared richer or greater dividends. And what has this Society done? Its meetings, quarterly and annual, have been quite regularly held. Its publications, forty-five numbers or volumes, are, in number of pages, exceeding those of any county historical society in Ohio or in the west. These publications devoted to the early history of the Firelands and of the state of Ohio include nearly seven thousand pages of valuable early history, most of which was never in print before and contain full and complete memoirs of thirty-two townships reported by original pioneers in these townships. It has collected valuable books, papers, pamphlets and writings along special lines which cannot now be duplicated. It has also many bound volumes of newspapers, in which both the local as well as the general history of the state and country is preserved for the use

of investigators and historians. Its collection of maps, many made by the original surveyors, will be of great value in settling matters of facts and early land titles. It has a large collection of genealogy which is often consulted for early family history.

The museum collection embraces a large number of Indian relics, nearly all found within the Firelands. The selection embraces rare fossils and petrifications which possess great interest to the geologist and student, and tend to confirm the theory that the shores of Lake Erie at some remote period extended farther south than they do now.

There are original letters from our early statesmen and warriors, from Generals Washington, Greene and Harrison, from Cass and Chase, from Grant and Sherman, and from many of the present day.

There are guns and pistols, cannon and rifle balls, musket ball and grape shot, powder flasks and pocket books picked up on the battle fields of all the wars in which our country has engaged, and also numerous mementoes of the battle on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813.

During the existence of our Society since May, 1857, it has exchanged its publications with a large number of state historical societies, thus spreading broadcast the early and important events of our section of Ohio, both in peace and war, which go far to make up and complete the grand and glorious history of the state of Ohio's century of growth, and which mark its transformation step by step from a wilderness into its present prosperous condition.

In the Society's publications are to be found the able, interesting and eloquent addresses of such pioneer citizens and distinguished men as Eleutheros Cooke, Elisha Whittlesey, E. Lane, Giddings, L. B. Gurley, President R. B. Hayes, General L. V. Bierce, P. N. Schuyler, Clark Waggoner, G. T. Stewart, and many others. These addresses being of great interest and value and never published elsewhere.

The industry and work which has accomplished these re-

sults and kept this Society alive and active during all these years since 1857 can better be appreciated than described.

Our publications also include the obituaries and memoirs of many hundreds of our pioneer citizens, the most reliable sources of local and state history. These eye witnesses of early events in our state are nearly all gone, and as yet the history of Ohio in the past century has not been written. Taylor, Butterfield and King have furnished valuable general data concerning the state. Taylor is wholly devoted to the anti-territorial period and the other two giving but few pages to the progress and history of the state during the first century of its existence.

If this glorious and heroic period of Ohio's history is ever written, and it must be, it cannot be full and complete without the papers, maps, pamphlets and over seven thousand pages of published reminiscences of the Firelands Historical Society. The collecting and preserving of these scattered materials have been and will continue to be the life work of our Society.

In 1903, at Chillicothe, we celebrated Ohio's centennial as a state, and the preserving of valuable relics, historical records, maps, papers and collections of state and national value and interest demands the attention, not only of the members of our Society, but of every citizen of Ohio, and of every friend of our state. With a faithfulness not often equalled, never excelled, our Society has jealously guarded its trust and we feel that as a society our duty has been well and faithfully performed in securing this most useful public munificence, with which the names of Andrew Carnegie and Michael Leipsitt will always be so pleasantly associated.

This day to me is one of very great satisfaction and pleasure. I hope to have the pleasure during the day of presenting to your kind attention several gentlemen of distinguished position in the state, and what especially commends them to me, and will to this audience, is the fact that they are all native born Ohioans, and the gentleman whom I shall first present is a distinguished citizen of the county of Clark and the city of Springfield, whose name has been heralded for many years in Ohio, born on a spot closely identified with our early state history, indeed less than a distance of seven miles down

the Mad River valley in the county of Clark, very near the spot where that distinguished Indian, Pontiac, is said to have been born,—General J. Warren Keifer. He has always resided in that county, early becoming a member of the profession of law. He remained in that position until he was elected to the legislature and then to the senate of Ohio. Soon after the Rebellion breaking out, he was one of the first to volunteer, rising in distinction from a private soldier to Major General. After that he served in the Congress of the United States for about ten or twelve years. When that distinguished gentleman of New England left the House and became a member of the Senate, this gentleman was the first Ohioan who had ever been honored by an election to the speakership of the House, which he filled with great distinction to himself and his country. Then when the late war came, not satisfied with pursuing his peaceful pursuit of the law, in which he has been distinguished, he accepted an appointment under President McKinley, and risked his life and health in the climate of Cuba, and was a Major General in the Cuban War. That distinguished gentleman, I now have the honor of presenting to this audience, Hon. J. Warren Keifer.

WAR OF THE REBELLION AND SPANISH WAR.

[ADDRESS OF HON. J. WARREN KEIFER.]

Mr. President, and Ladies and Members of the Firelands Historical Society:

I am thankful to your president for his complimentary presentation. If I were to consult my own comfort and convenience, I would not use a manuscript, but in order that I may keep within some reasonable limits, I think perhaps for your sake I had better use the one I have prepared.

Your distinguished president's urgent appeal induced me to consent to attend this (47th) annual meeting of your Society, and to make an address on the subject, "War of the Rebellion, and Spanish War."

I am sincerely thankful for the invitation, and take this opportunity to say that the people of Ohio, and the whole country, are indebted to this Society for its great work in collating

and preserving the history of the Firelands district (ceded by Connecticut May, 1792,) and other history of the state of Ohio. No more important work of its kind has been entered on or accomplished.

This district, with the whole of the Western Reserve, has been singularly phenomenal in its growth, and in its annals. In it, in the period of a century, individual liberty and material and moral progress has attained the highest standard yet realized by mankind.

When the first settlement was made (July 4, 1796,) on the Western Reserve (Burnet's Notes tell us) there were but fifteen thousand white inhabitants in the whole territory north-west of the Ohio river, and in 1798, only about five thousand white male inhabitants. (Ohio in 1900 had 4,157,545 inhabitants.)

Though Indian wars were almost continuous for the first hundred years of our country's national existence, the steady tide of Christian civilization swept on and on, until it covered and redeemed the wild forests, the prairie, the plains, the valleys and the mountainous regions between the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Paradoxical as it may seem, to *war* civilization owes more than to any other cause, and perhaps more than to all other causes combined.

The tyranny of rulers in all ages has, from time to time, so oppressed their subjects as to lead to wars, which, however ending, has resulted in securing a degree of personal liberty, tending towards civilization.

The tribes of Northern Europe—from whence our ancestors came—that came in invading hordes from Asia in a barbarous state, required the conquests of a Caesar, and centuries of wars, to work out a rude form of civilization, on which, and through the continuance of which, and yet other wars, Europe has reached her present high civilization.

Aside from our Indian wars the annals of our Republic are bloody. From Lexington (1775) to Appomattox (1865)—ninety years—sixteen years, more than an average of one year in six, we were engaged in war with foreign powers and in the

Civil War; and the recent war with Spain (1898) and the incident Philippine war (1899) has covered about another year.

But I must not forget that I am to speak of the Civil War and Spanish War. Of neither of these wars can I go into historic detail as to its conduct.

CIVIL WAR—1861-5.

What was the cause of the Civil War—an insurrectionary war? The answer to this may here and now be brief. Slavery was born of the selfishness of the so-called civilized people of Europe, who introduced in our colonies, early in the seventeenth century (August, 1619,) negro slavery, which, in time, so grew and fastened itself on our political institutions, and so entered into our social and domestic relations as to shock the best sentiments of the people of the Republic, causing them to forbid its further extension and aggression, under the flag of the Union.

As American slavery, like other great wrong, was aggressive and, to endure, must, as in the past, be progressive, it demanded to be recognized as existing, and to be protected, under the Constitution of the United States, not only in states where it existed, but in the territory of the Union, however and whenever acquired.

This not being conceded, eleven of the slaveholding states seceded, and, for the first time in the history of the world, it was proposed to establish an independent nation, professedly founded on the eternal perpetuation of human slavery. Its organic law using these words: "No * * * law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed."

The Louisiana Purchase (1803) in area 1,171,931 square miles, much larger than the original thirteen states and territories (area 827,844 square miles), in part became slave states, and it was claimed (Dred Scott case) was all slave territory.

Cuba (now free) was sought to be purchased, and this failing, it was proposed (Ostend Manifesto, 1854,) to forcibly take it to make more slave states; and Texas was aided to rebel against Mexico and to become (1836) a separate Republic;

then, after annexation to the United States (1845), a slave state; and by an unjust war with Mexico (1846-8), she was forced to cede Upper California and New Mexico, all to be devoted to slavery, though theretofore free. When the Mexican Commissioners proposed (1848) to N. P. Trist, the American Commissioner, to insert an article in the treaty of peace prohibiting slavery in the ceded territory, he answered them, saying, that "if it (the to-be-ceded territory) was covered a foot thick with pure gold, on the single condition that slavery was to be excluded therefrom, the proposition would not be for a moment entertained."

The early discovery of gold in California prevented this consummation, and not one foot of the Mexican acquired territory ever became slave.

The failure to thus extend human slavery and other dis-appointments in maintaining political ascendancy, led, logically, to secession, the formation of the Confederate States of America (1861), based on slavery, as we have seen, and to the Civil War.

All this, long after Lord Mansfield, from the Court of the King's Bench of Great Britain, had announced (1772) that no slave could be held under the English Constitution, and in defiance of the Declaration of Independence, and the "*Liberty Bell*" which proclaimed, "*Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof*," and after all the nations of Europe, as well as the nations, and even tribes, of Asia, had abolished slavery or had taken steps to do so, and centuries after the nations of ancient times had either shaken off slavery in efforts to wash away its unholy existence, or slavery had wiped them from the powers of the earth.

Our Republic, boastful of its free institutions, of its constitutional liberty, its free schools and churches, of its glories in the cause of humanity, its patriotism, resplendent history, inventive genius, wealth, industry, civilization, and Christianity, maintained slavery until it was only saved from the common doom of slave nations by the atoning sacrifice of its best blood and the mercy of an offended God.

The death of slavery was due in 1861-5.

Slavery, thus entrenched in our land, and thus permeating our institutions and domestic polity, was too deepseated to be eradicated by peaceful methods—it could not die a dry death. Its exit must be through a Red Sea of blood, wherein many were to be engulfed.

So the war came, and, unparalleled in magnitude, it became the fiercest and bloodiest in the history of the human race.

In the eleven seceding states the authority of the Constitution was thrown off; the National Government was defied; former official oaths of army, navy and civil officers were disregarded, and other oaths were taken to support another government; the public property of the United States was seized in the seceding states as of right, cabinet officers of the president assisting in the plunder; senators and representatives in Congress, while yet holding seats, making laws and drawing pay, plotted treason, and, later, defiantly joined the Confederacy; sequestration acts were passed by the Confederate Congress, and citizens of the United States were made aliens in the Confederacy, and their property there was confiscated, and debts due loyal men North were collected for the benefit of the Confederate treasury; piratical vessels, with the aid and connivance of boastful *civilized* monarchies of Europe, destroyed our commerce and drove our flag from the high seas; above a half million of men fell in battle, and another half million died of wounds and disease incident to war; above sixty thousand Union soldiers died in Southern prisons; the direct cost of the Rebellion, paid from the United States treasury, approximated seven billions of dollars and the indirect cost to the loyal people, in property destroyed, etc., was at least equal to that much more. Fairly estimated, slaves not considered, the people of the seceding states expended and lost in the prosecution and devastations of the war more than double the expenditures and losses of the North; imagination cannot compass or language portray the suffering and sorrow, agony and despair, which pervaded the whole land.

The story of the campaigns and battles of the Civil War cannot here be told.

Through its four years continuance, defeat and victory alternated between the contending hosts. All education, invention and skill known to the age was brought into requisition on each side and used to kill and destroy. The jealous nations of the old world sympathized with, and aided and abetted, the would-be Confederacy.

It was not in the Divine plan that there should be a speedy termination of the war; the whole nation was doomed to be punished for its sins in slavery's cause; and the war's long duration was necessary to a lasting peace, and to the complete overthrow and final eradication of human slavery beneath the stars and stripes. An early peace would have left slavery and its baleful seeds to grow, and ripen into full fruition again.

The theory that the Union was a voluntary compact of states, dissoluble at the will of one or more of them; that our Republic was an experiment to exist only at the will of all its members, and that the blood of the Revolution was shed, not for the establishment of a nation but merely for a voluntary confederacy of separate states, was irrevocably to be settled by the results of the war. The divinity of slavery was proclaimed from the pulpit to justify human bondage, and great religious denominations divided on secession and slavery lines, and their action and participation in the Rebellion was singularly significant in the afternoon of the nineteenth century. May it not have been a period for their regeneration and purification?

First, the old school Presbyterian Church Synod of South Carolina, early as December 3, 1860, declared for a slave Confederacy. This was followed by other such synods in the South, all deciding for separation from the Church North. The Baptists in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina were equally prompt in taking similar action.

Likewise the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a general convention, held in Columbia, South Carolina, after having endorsed the Confederacy, adopted a "Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America;" all its Southern bishops being present and approving, save Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, who was absent, a Major General in the Confederate army.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South endorsed disunion and slavery; it had, however, in 1845, separated from the Methodist Church North.

The Roman Catholic Church, through Bishop Lynch, early in 1861, espoused the Confederate cause, and he, later, corresponded with the Pope at Rome in its interests receiving a conciliatory answer in the Pope's name by Cardinal Antonelli.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, May 22, 1861, issued an *Address to the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America*, declaring secession justifiable, and protesting, "in the name of Christ and his divine teachings," against waging war against the Southern states and their institutions.

Later, in 1863, the "Confederate clergy" issued a most memorable "*Address to the Christians throughout the World*," likewise protesting against further prosecution of the war; declaring the Union was forever dissolved, and specially pointing out "the most indefensible act growing out of the inexcusable war" to be:

"The recent proclamation of the President of the United States seeking the *emancipation of the slaves* of the South."

And saying further:

"It is in our judgment a suitable occasion for solemn protest on the part of the people of God throughout the world."

I quote from President Lincoln's valedictory Inaugural Address (March 4, 1865):

"Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. *Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God*, and each invoked His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other's men's faces; but let us 'judge not that we be not judged.' The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully."

We had our Bull Run of defeat in 1861; our defeats on

the Peninsula around Richmond; at the second Bull Run and at Fredericksburg, Va., and the drawn battle of Antietam, in 1862; our victories of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Corinth and Stone's River in the West, in the same year; our defeat at Chancellorsville, Va., in 1863; our victories at Gettysburg, Pa., Vicksburg, Miss., Chicamauga and Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863; our all summer campaign and drawn battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and around Petersburg, and the three brilliant victories under Sheridan—Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va., in 1864, and the Atlantic campaign and its bloody battles in Georgia, and Sherman's campaign from Atlanta to the Sea (Savannah, Ga.), and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., also in 1864; the successful assault on the fortified lines in front of Petersburg, Va. (April 2, 1865), and the resultant capture of both Petersburg and Richmond, the Confederate capital; the campaign in pursuit of General R. E. Lee's army, fighting (April 6, 1865,) the decisive battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., ending with the surrender of the Confederate army under Lee at Appomattox, Va. (April 9, 1865.).

Gettysburg was the high tide of the Confederacy, but there was more blood shed after, than before, that battle.

General U. S. Grant commanded in many battles, and, as Lieut. General, commanded all the armies of the United States after March 10, 1864.

With Lee's surrender came the capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, followed by the surrender of Mobile, April 12; Joe Johnston's army in North Carolina, April 26; Dick Taylor's in Mississippi, May 4; and Kirby Smith's in Texas, May 26. Jefferson Davis, with members of his cabinet, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865.

There were many other important campaigns and battles during the four years of the war, but those given will suffice to demonstrate the varying and sanguinary character of the war.

On the Union side there were many officers who won, on the field of battle, immortal fame. Great soldiers are only evolved amid the fierce flame of bloody campaigns and battles—

it is there only they prove their ability and rightfully win their General's stars.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Rosecrans and Thomas are conspicuous general officers of their class who survived the war. There were many others of equal gallantry and distinction who did not rise to the same high rank, and there were yet others who early fell a sacrifice to cause and country, but the magnitude of the war was so great that the individual was largely lost sight of, and his heroic deeds and sacrifices were merged or blended with those of the common mass of the devoted Union soldiers.

There were likewise valiant heroes of the navy—of the ship's deck, who fought on sea and river, such as Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dahlgren, and others.

And we had our great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton; and our great war governors, who held up the hands of the administration in prosperity and adversity, such as Dennison, Tod and Brough of Ohio, Morton of Indiana, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Andrews of Massachusetts, and others.

Our patriotic statesmen, though not forgotten, are too numerous to mention by name here.

I am not trying to exhaust the list of illustrious names of those to whom honor and credit was due for their services in the Civil War.

But whatever differences may exist as to who of the great soldiers and statesmen referred to was the most distinguished, all will agree that, towering over all in beauty of character and intensity of zeal and exalted spirit, was Abraham Lincoln. No panegyric is too great for him. His fame is for eternity.

In the intense light of forty years of a heightened and purified Christian civilization he stands immortalized, and will thus remain through time, as the chief instrument, under God, in accomplishing the emancipation of mankind, and in enthroning individual liberty in this country, and throughout the world.

The conflict ended, the fruit thereof remained to be gathered through the ages. The results were incalculable. State rights and secession—twin heresies, as promulgated by Calhoun and his followers and maintained by Jefferson Davis and the

civil and military powers of the would-be Confederacy, and human slavery, a growth of the ages, fostered by avarice, and a blot on our civilization for two hundred and fifty years—were overthrown or destroyed; and the integrity of the union of the states and the majesty of the constitution as a charter of organized liberty were vindicated, and the American Republic, full-orbed, was perpetuated, under one flag, and with one destiny.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States are only the decrees of war, sanctified by human blood, but later taking the form of written law.

The Civil War put a period to an epoch of wrong and injustice in our country, and, largely, as to slavery, throughout the world, and marked the beginning of a new and better epoch in which justice and humanity will reign.

But for the achievements of the Union Army in that war, slavery would still exist in our land; Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would still be under cruel and tyrannical rule; 20,000,000 of the serfs of Russia would not have been liberated by a Czar's Ukase; the Constitution and flag of the Republic would not have moved, as emblems of liberty and protection, half around the world; a portion of our army, with the armies of other civilized nations, would not have marched triumphantly to China's capital and opened its gates to rescue imprisoned missionaries sent abroad to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and our yet young nation would not be recognized as the first among the Powers of the earth.

SPANISH WAR—1898.

The abolition of slavery in the United States and the consequent spread of purer sentiments of humanity, alone made the Spanish War possible.

It stands alone in the cause which led to it. No war, since governments were formed, was ever before declared solely on the ground that one nation had a right to go to war with another because of its inhuman treatment to its own subjects. No international law justifies war on humanitarian grounds alone.

Spain had held Cuba, almost uninterruptedly, for above four hundred years, dating back to its discovery by Columbus in 1492. Our country had been at peace (save Indian wars) for thirty-three years—its longest period of peace.

Spain's tyrannical and inhuman treatment of her Cuban subjects led to an insurrection in 1868 which was only partially suppressed at the end of about ten years when Spain agreed to grant to Cubans the right of representation in her Cortes of Spanish citizens. This agreement was not long kept, and a new insurrection arose in 1895, supported by the mass of the Cuban rural population, and which insurrection Spain failed to put down. Governor-General Weyler inaugurated fire and indiscriminate slaughter, not sparing non-combatants, and February 16, 1896, he adopted the policy (*reconcentrado*) of forcing rural inhabitants into closely circumscribed, so called, military zones, where they were left unprovided with food, and hence to die. Under Weyler's cruel policy about one-third of the non-combatant inhabitants of the island died of starvation and incident disease.

I have seen in one place the exposed bodies and bones of above five thousand Cubans, thus starved to death.

This barbarity excited deep sympathy in our country, and, April 6, 1896, Congress passed a resolution, proposing, among other things, that the friendly offices of the United States "be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba." This resulted in nothing.

In January, 1898, the battleship *Maine*, commanded by Captain Chas. D. Sigsbee, was sent on a friendly mission to Havana harbor, where, on February 15, 1898, it was blown up, probably by a submarine mine exploded by unauthorized Spaniards, and 266 of its officers and crew perished. This incident hastened on the war. Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 "for the national defense." And on April 18, 1898, it passed a joint resolution declaring "that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent;" demanding of Spain that it "at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters," and authorizing the President

to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to enforce this demand.

This resolution, being approved by the President (April 20), had the effect of a declaration of war.

The President called for volunteers (125,000, April 23, and 75,000, May 25), to which the whole country responded with alacrity, ex-Confederates and Southern men as promptly as men from the North, thus demonstrating the patriotism of the whole people of the Union, and their readiness to unite under one flag and fight in a common cause.

The war proper lasted 114 days.

Dewey destroyed the entire Spanish fleet, with much loss of life, in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; seven Americans were wounded; none killed. Admiral Cervera, with the pride of the Spanish battle ships, cruisers, and torpedo boats, reached Cuban waters from the Cape Verde Islands, and, May 19, sailed into Santiago harbor, where he was blockaded—"bottled up"—by Admirals Sampson and Schley's fleets. Cervera's fleet, in an attempt to escape, was totally destroyed with a loss of about six hundred killed or drowned, and about two thousand captured, himself included, in two hours, by our navy under Sampson, on Sunday morning, July 3, 1899, with a loss of one American killed and one wounded. Other minor naval affairs occurred, all disastrous to the Spanish. Cervera's entry into Santiago harbor caused previous plans for the movement of the army to be changed.

The bulk of the regular army, under Major General Wm. R. Shafter, was assembled at Port Tampa, from whence they were transported to and landed (June 24) at Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago. They were there joined by a body of Cuban troops under General Garcia. Fighting commenced at once and continued irregularly at Siboney, El Caney, San Juan Hill, etc., the principle battles being fought on the first and second of July. The next day a demand was made on the Spanish commander (Torre) for the surrender of his army and Santiago. This was acceded to, after much negotiation, July 17, 1898, including the province of Santiago and 22,000 troops, in number exceeding Shafter's entire available force. The display of skill

and bravery by officers and men of our small army (principally regulars) at Santiago never was excelled. Our loss in the series of battles there was, killed, 22 officers and 208 men; wounded, 81 officers and 1203 men. A Porto Rico campaign was then organized. General Miles wired the War Department, about July 18, to send me with my division (then in camp at Miami, Florida,) to make up his Porto Rico expedition. His request was not carried out, and it thus happened that no soldier of a Southern state volunteer organization fired a hostile shot during the Spanish War. Ponce was taken July 25, followed by an invasion of the island from the south. An affair took place, August 10, and operations here, as elsewhere, were terminated (August 12, 1898,) by the protocol. Manila was surrendered August 13, the day after the protocol was signed. This was the last offensive land operation of the Spanish War. The invasion of Porto Rico cost us three killed and forty wounded.

Through the intervention of Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, negotiations were opened which resulted in a protocol which bound Spain to relinquish all sovereignty over Cuba, to cede Porto Rico and other West India island possessions to the United States, and it provided for a Commission to agree upon a treaty of peace, to meet in Paris, not later than October 1, 1898; also provided for Commissions to regulate the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The treaty was signed in Paris December 10, 1898; was submitted by the President to the Senate January 11, 1899, and ratified by it, and its ratification approved by him, February 6, 1899. The Queen of Spain ratified the treaty March 19, 1899, and its ratifications were exchanged and proclaimed at Washington April 11, 1899. It provided for the cession, also, to the United States of the Philippine Islands and the payment of \$20,000,000 therefor.

The total casualties in battle during the war, in our navy, were, 17 killed and 67 wounded (no naval officer injured); and, in our army, 23 officers and 257 men killed, and 113 officers and 1464 men wounded; grand total, 297 killed and 1644 wounded, of all arms of the service.

The deaths from disease and causes other than battle, in camps and at sea, were, 80 officers and 2485 enlisted men. Many died at their homes of disease; some of wounds.

The war was not bloody, and the end attained in the cause of humanity and liberty is a justification of it; but whether the acquisition of extensive tropical and distant island possessions was wise, or will tend to perpetuate our Republic and spread constitutional liberty, remains to be shown by the infallible test of time. Our sovereignty over Cuba thus far, appears to be a friendly usurpation, without right, professedly in the interest of humanity, civilization and good government. Our acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, all in the tropics, is a new national departure which may prove wise or not, according as we deal justly and mercifully with the people who inhabit them. It may be in the Divine plan that these countries should pass under a more beneficent, enduring, newer, and higher civilization, to be guided and dominated by a people speaking the English tongue.

I had the ecstasy of witnessing (January 1, 1899,) the taking down of the flag of Spain from a staff over Morro Castle at the mouth of Havana harbor, where it had floated, unfurled, as an emblem of old world monarchical tyranny for four hundred years, and the instantly triumphantly rising of the stars and stripes of America's proud and free Republic, emblematic of human freedom and of a new national life with enlarged liberty for man; and close beside our flag then arose the flag of Cuba — *Cuba libre* — and the whole world then beheld her long suffering people disenthralled by the irresistible power, under God, of our Republic—a new and free nation was born into the world.

Mr. G. H. Mains then presented the Firelands Historical Society with a cane which formerly belonged to Rev. Leonard B. Gurley. Mr. Mains said: Mr. Gurley came with his parents from Ireland and settled in Perkins in 1809 and died in Delaware, Ohio. He was a noted Methodist preacher and for years was Presiding Elder of Sandusky District. He will be remembered by many of the older people. This cane was presented

after his death to James Bank by his wife, a sister of Mr. Bank's, and by Mr. Bank to B. Cross, who died at my home in Wakeman.

The President: I will say in receiving this cane that I had the pleasure of personally knowing this reverend gentleman. He was in my earliest boyhood the pastor for several years in the town of Sandusky, where I was born, and in those days, as was not unusual in many sections of this country, the only church we had was the Methodist Church. My father and mother became members, and for a time Elder Gurley made his home in our family.

Mr. Gallup: The dinner hour has arrived and we want all our friends to take dinner with us, which will be served in the basement.

Mr. Gallup moved that the meeting adjourn until 1:30 P. M.

Motion seconded and carried.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gallup: It has been the custom, Mr. President, with us from time to time at our meetings to call for the names and ages of the older people that attend these meetings. I would like now for a moment those that will announce their names and ages to rise and announce them in a clear and distinct voice.

Mary G. Sheldon, 89 on May 3, 1905.

Cynthia S. Wood, 86 on March 21, 1905.

Fannie Bright, 86 on February 13, 1905.

Hiram R. Smith, born in Huron, Ohio, on January 7, 1813, now lives at Mansfield.

Charles W. Manahan, born May 16, 1813.

Isaac McKesson, 85 on January 15, 1905.

Philip N. Schuyler, 86.

Thomas Stratton, 84 in July, 1905.

Charles Parsons, 86 on March 17th.

John Magone, born April 22, 1826.

T. F. Hildreth, born November 29, 1826.

W. L. Hillis, born October 19, 1824.

I. M. Gillett, born June 18, 1826.
Mrs. Abbie Walton, born March 6, 1824.
Mrs. Charlotte Clark, born May 1, 1820.
Mr. Edwin Prentiss, born February 7, 1826.
Mr. Andrew J. Barney, born March 4, 1829.
Mr. A. A. Pond, born May 28, 1829.
Mr. J. B. Dawson, born December 6, 1828.
Mr. Edward McDonald, born May 10, 1825.

Mr. Gallup: I should like to hear from our president.

President Sloane: I have always lived in one town. That perhaps makes me better looking. I haven't changed my home very frequently. I was born on the 18th day of September, 1828, and have always lived in the city of Sandusky, Ohio, where I was born, making me seventy-seven years and a few days over.

The President: I want to state one fact in connection with the family that my friend, Hiram R. Smith, belonged to. It is quite an interesting episode. His father, his mother and his older brother, William B., who was one of the first residents of the town of Sandusky, were in Huron, and they heard on that eventful day when Perry wrought victory from the British,—they heard those guns in that battle on Lake Erie where their home was located on the banks of the Huron River in the town of Huron, Erie county, Ohio.

The President: I want now to call for the report of the committees. Is the committee on nominations ready to report?

Mr. Taylor: Your committee on nomination of officers beg to report and recommend the election of the following members for the respective offices as follows:

President—Hon. Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky.

First Vice-President—Hon. S. A. Wildman, Norwalk.

Second Vice-President—Mr. A. J. Barney, Milan.

Recording Secretary—Dr. A. Sheldon, Norwalk.

Treasurer—S. E. Crawford.

Librarian and Custodian of Relics—Hon. C. H. Gallup, Norwalk.

Assistant Librarian and Custodian of Relics—Mrs. Frances B. Linn, Norwalk.

Biographer of Huron County—Dr. F. E. Weeks, Clarksfield.

Biographer of Erie County—Mr. John McKelvey, Sandusky.

Trustees—Thomas M. Sloane, Sandusky; Hon. J. F. Lansing, Norwalk; J. M. Whiton, Wakeman; Hon. C. H. Gallup and I. M. Gillett, Norwalk.

Publishing Committee—Hon. C. H. Gallup.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. TAYLOR,
P. N. SCHUYLER,
G. H. MAINS.

Hon. Albert Douglas: As the most recent member of this Society, I move that the recommendations of the committee be adopted by this Society and the candidates elected by unanimous vote.

Seconded.

The recommendations of the committee on nominations unanimously accepted by the convention.

The President. Will the auditing committee please report?

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1902.		
June 18.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 723.52
Aug. 6.	By one-half sidewalk repairs.....	\$ 8.65
Oct. 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.....	17.36
Nov. 18.	By insurance.....	15.00
1903.		
April 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.....	17.92
April 1.	By printing Vol. 14	151.78
Oct. 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.....	14.58
1904.		
March 4.	To Lipsett Bequest	6000.00
April 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.....	16.09

May 23.	By attorney fee and expense Lipsett case	105.21	
May 23.	To received from librarian.....		50.00
May 24.	To received from librarian		10.00
Oct. 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.....		163.47
Dec. 7.	By paid order of building committee	6150.00	
Dec. 7.	To C. H. Gallup subscription		100.00
Dec. 7.	To balance of L. F. Gallup subscription		200.00
1905.			
Feb. 27.	To Rush R. Sloane subscription...		500.00
March 15.	By paid order of Building Committee	500.00	
April 1.	To dividend H. S. & L. Co.		20.81
April 7.	By paid order of Building Committee	300.00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$7230.64	\$7833.75
			7230.64
		<hr/>	<hr/>
June 15.	To balance on hand.....		\$ 603.11

S. E. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

		Cr.	Dr.
1902.			
June 18.	To balance on hand.....		\$ 3.88
June 18.	To membership fees		7.00
June 18.	By R. R. fare of E. O. Randall.....	\$ 2.00	
June 19.	By sixty-seven dinners	16.75	
July 18.	By express Pioneers60	
Oct. 9.	By stenographer June meeting	4.00	
Oct. 21.	By moving relics, etc.	2.50	
Dec. 8.	By express on Pioneers30	
Dec. 31.	By incorporation fee	1.00	
1903.			
Feb. 27.	By postage on Pioneers67	
March 2.	To cash for Pioneers (Sloane).....		5.00

PROCEEDINGS.

1017

March 24.	To cash on half tone cuts (McKel-		
	vey)		2.30
April 25.	By Pioneers purchased	10.00	
1904.			
Jany. 13.	By incorporation fee	1.00	
Feby. 13.	By attorney for Lipsett case.....	10.00	
May 23.	By express on Pioneers40	
May 23.	By paid treasurer	50.00	
May 24.	By paid treasurer	10.00	
Sept. 22.	To insurance refunded		3.75
1905.			
March 6.	By labor on furniture75	
March 10.	By incorporation fee	1.00	
March 20.	By express on Pioneers35	
March 28.	By telephone fee15	
March 23.	By swifts purchased	5.00	

-----	-----
\$116.47	\$ 21.93

Life members:

E. Prentiss	\$ 5.00
S. E. Crawford	10.00
David Gray	50.00
Pioneers sold	32.50
Collected on half tone cuts	14.55

-----	-----
\$116.47	\$133.98
	116.47
-----	-----

June 15.	To balance on hand	\$ 17.51
----------	--------------------------	----------

C. H. GALLUP, Librarian.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted.

Carried.

Mr. Gallup: I want to call attention to the conditions of membership in this Society. One dollar is the membership fee for a year; \$5.00 makes a life member with the right to future publications of this Society; \$10.00 makes a life member with

the future publications of this Society and the past publications from Vol. 8 of the old series down to the present time, being some eighteen volumes. We have four life members who have come in today, Hon. J. Warren Keifer, Hon. Albert Douglas, Hiram R. Smith and Mr. Ed. L. Young.

President Sloane invited Mr. Hiram R. Smith, of Mansfield, and Mr. C. W. Manahan, of Norwalk, to take honorary positions on the platform, they being the oldest members present; each of these gentlemen being over ninety-two years of age, Mr. Smith having been born in January, 1813, and Mr. Manahan in May of the same year.

The President: Fellow Citizens: According to our program, the time has now arrived when you are to listen to an address upon a most interesting subject, one in which every citizen of our state will be greatly interested. It is an address upon the first and only territorial governor that the territory of Ohio ever had, a man, who though defeated in a most sanguinary and bloody struggle with the Indians, never lost character with George Washington, the Father of his Country, and who died, however, a very poor man almost upon the verge of starvation, but possessed with the honorable and kindly feeling of the patriots of the early days of the Revolution. This subject, fraught with so much interest in days which had much to do with the formation of the state of Ohio, of which we are all as citizens so proud, is to be handled by a gentleman, whom from my personal knowledge and from meeting him several times at important times in the history of our state, and especially at the time of our centennial celebration in the county and state of which he is now a resident, and a prominent character, to-wit, the Convention of 1903 at Chillicothe (and I have had the pleasure of meeting him on many occasions and becoming very well acquainted with him), I am sure you will be delighted with the manner in which he handles that subject. His grandfather, a man of great repute in the state in New England from which he came, first reached the old county of Huron in those days when the people of this county were the aborigines and not the white men. He came to this county as early as 1806 with warrants from Connecticut to locate lands, the re-

sult of British incursions and fires set burning by British soldiers. That grandfather located in this county and near the town of Milan several hundred acres of land. He was on his way to a southern state, but invested here, believing this to be the best investment he could make for family losses, and then he pushed on to what was then the goal of the people coming to this state. He moved on to Ross county, giving up his idea of going to Nashville, and lived there his life, and this is his grandson, this gentleman, who will address us today. He was born in Ohio, he was educated in Ohio, and has always been forward in every good work in the state. I have the pleasure of introducing to this intelligent audience, the Hon. Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe.

Mr. Douglas:

It would be very hard for me to overstate the pleasure that I have in being here today. It is true as my dear friend, Judge Sloane, has said that I am myself a "Firelander." While my great-grandfather was with Washington in New Jersey, his house, on Green street, New London, was burned by Benedict Arnold. "Oh! don't you remember, the 5th of September, when Arnold burnt the town," was a familiar bit of doggerel in my boyhood home. My grandfather came to Ohio to locate the land warrants issued to his father on account of the loss of his house; and so it was that I happened to be born in Ohio. Thus you see that I have an especial pleasure in coming to Huron county, and in being asked to speak to you about an interesting part of Ohio's history.

As my friend, the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, said preliminary to his most charming paper this morning, I would much prefer to speak, as they say they shoot in Texas, "without a rest." But I was told my address would have to be published and so I have prepared it with some care and a great deal of pleasure.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

— — —

AN ADDRESS BY HON. ALBERT DOUGLAS, DELIVERED BEFORE THE
FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT NORWALK,
OHIO, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

At the centennial celebration of Ohio statehood, held at Chillicothe in May, 1903, I had the pleasure of offering the following preamble and resolution:

"Recognizing that the people of Ohio have for one hundred years done injustice to the name and fame of Major General Arthur St. Clair, valiant soldier of the Revolution, beloved friend of Washington, president of the Continental Congress, and for fourteen arduous, formative years the devoted governor of the Northwest Territory:

"Believing that, whatever his mistakes or faults, his work and his accomplishments in that critical period of our history deserve our gratitude, and should receive formal acknowledgment from the men of our time; and,

"Encouraged by the just and eloquent utterances from this platform of our present governor, George K. Nash; therefore,

"Be it Resolved, By us, citizens of Ohio, assembled at this centennial celebration of our statehood, that the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and the governor of Ohio, be and they are hereby most earnestly requested to urge upon the General Assembly of Ohio, at its next session, the propriety of erecting, in the State House grounds at Columbus, a bronze statue of General Arthur St. Clair in recognition of his great services to this commonwealth, whose firm foundation he helped to lay."

These suggestions were endorsed and adopted with enthusiasm; and I presume that I am indebted to this incident for the compliment of being asked by your Society to prepare an address for this occasion, with St. Clair as a subject. I have done so with pleasure. For not only do I share the common

opinion that bitter injustice was done St. Clair by his country while he lived; but I do very sincerely believe that the clouds which gathered about the closing days of his public career have unjustly obscured, through the century that has intervened, the memory of his noble character and splendid services to his country.

The true character of the controversy that was carried on in 1801 and 1802 between St. Clair and those who believed with him, and what is known as "the Chillicothe party," has been much misunderstood and misrepresented; and the significance of it inordinately magnified. It has been characterized by various writers as a contest between democracy and aristocracy; as a contest between tyranny and self-government; between the right of the people to govern themselves and the right of one or more to govern all; and the triumph of the immediate statehood or Chillicothe party over St. Clair has actually been compared to the triumph of the barons at Runnymede over King John.

All of this seems to me utterly beside the matter. No one for a moment questioned that Ohio should be a state. St. Clair no more opposed ultimate statehood for the eastern part of the Northwest Territory than he opposed the ordinance of 1787, under which such statehood was absolutely guaranteed to the people without conditions and as matter of right whenever the population of a certain part of it amounted to sixty thousand people. He did believe, though I do not insist that he was unselfish in his belief, that it was unwise to accept of Congress the conditions of the act of 1802, offering statehood, and with this opinion many of the leading men of the time fully agreed.

It is true that he was born (as indeed his principal opponent Tiffin was also born) under the British flag. It is true that he had, for many years, been a soldier and an officer, accustomed to give orders and to receive obedience; that when not actually a soldier he had long been in positions of power and authority. It is true that he was a federalist, sharing something of the prejudices and mistakes of that great political organization, of which Washington and Hamilton were the acknowledged leaders. But no one can read the story of his life, no one can read his congratulations to the first territorial legislature of the

Northwest Territory, upon the fact that the people were coming to their birthright in the territory, the right of all Anglo-Saxon men to live under laws of their own making; no one can study his career and character and believe that he desired anything but the fullest good for the people of the Northwest Territory; and that he desired statehood in due time and under proper conditions under the Ordinance of 1787.

The reasonable limits of this paper will not permit an elaborate and detailed discussion of this interesting episode in the life of St. Clair and in the history of Ohio; but the result of that struggle, the heat and misrepresentation it engendered have done so much to obscure the just claims upon our gratitude and applause to which the character, labors and accomplishments of St. Clair justly entitle his memory, that some review of it may seem essential.

But what I desire particularly to insist upon is this: that no just opinion of St. Clair's attitude and utterances during that controversy can substantially affect his claim to be esteemed and honored as one of the great and grand figures of the heroic days of American history; and especially his claim upon the lasting gratitude of the fair, well-informed and patriotic people of the Northwest Territory.

Certain facts, and enough for our purpose, are commonly known as to the early years of the life of Arthur St. Clair: that he was born in Scotland in 1734, that he was a scion of a very distinguished Scottish family, that he attended the University of Edinburg, that it was designed that he should be a physician, and that he was apprenticed in London to the most celebrated doctor of his generation, William Hunter.

But the tastes of the young Scotsman lay in other directions. He was connected by family ties with General Thomas Gage, commandant of the British forces in New England, and probably through his influence he obtained in 1757, at the age of twenty-three, a commission as ensign in the Sixtieth Royal American Regiment of Foot.

Young St. Clair's soldier days in America fell upon heroic times. The half century of conflict between France and England for the possession of the fairest parts of the new world

was drawing to a close. This grand drama was to end in two stirring scenes; and at both Louisburg and Quebec our young subaltern had the opportunity to show his metal. It rang fine and true. For his services under General Amherst at Louisburg he was promoted; and on the Plains of Abraham the young lieutenant was conspicuous for his gallantry. As the colors of his regiment fell from the hands of their stricken bearer, young St. Clair caught up the flag and bore it in the front of the struggle, till the field was won; and his King was King from Labrador to Florida.

St. Clair shared the stress and privations of the winter of 1759-1760 at Quebec; and in the spring when the siege was raised he went, either upon some military mission, or upon furlough, to Boston.

Among his companions in arms was Major William Ewing, an aide-de-camp to General Wolfe and a brother of Mrs. Bowdoin, wife of the Massachusetts governor of that name. Through his connection with General Gage, St. Clair was welcomed to the social life of Boston; and probably through Major Ewing he was welcomed to the home of Belthazer Bayard, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Bowdoin.

That he enjoyed the young society of the New England capital goes without saying. "The descendant of an ancient and distinguished family; tall, graceful, dignified, with chestnut hair, blonde complexion, handsome blue-gray eyes," and wearing modestly the fresh laurels of war, the young officer doubtless appeared something of a hero to the fair maids of Boston. That he was so to one of them, and that he quickly fell before her charms is demonstrated by the fact that in May, 1760, Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard were united in marriage in the presence of a distinguished company at Trinity Chapel. With his own savings and the fourteen thousand pounds received with his bride, St. Clair found himself, for that day, a man of wealth; and, as children came soon to the young couple, St. Clair resigned in the spring of 1762 his commission in the army, and became a citizen of Boston.

Now came a critical period in the life of this young man of thirty. Surrounded by a congenial society, amidst many

warm friends and relatives, with means adequate to all the necessities and even luxuries of life in an attractive and growing city, with a charming wife devoted to the life and surroundings in which they found themselves, with the just excuse of a young and growing family, it would not be matter of surprise had St. Clair yielded himself to a life of quiet ease and usefulness as a citizen of Boston. Had he done so, who could blame him? But had he done so the pioneer life of western Pennsylvania, the mighty scenes of the American Revolution, the heroic age of the Northwest Territory would never have known and perpetuated the name of Arthur St. Clair. Had he done so he would in all probability have been among that host of wretched and disappointed Tories who fled with Howe from Boston in the spring of 1776, before the triumphant army of George Washington of Virginia.

But St. Clair was made of sterner stuff. The instinct for action and adventure which led him into the American army from Dr. Hunter's London office, lured him again from the peace and ease of Boston to the bracing air and stirring scenes of the far frontier of Pennsylvania.

There, during the course of ten or more active years, he was an acknowledged leader among the vigorous, self-reliant redoubtable men who met the difficulties and dangers of that pioneer life. Honors, offices, responsibilities, and wealth all came to him in full measure and he deserved them all. As a soldier he was commandant of Ft. Ligonier, and a leader in the struggles with the hostile Indians. As justice of the peace his integrity and good sense gave to his decisions finality among his neighbors and throughout his jurisdiction; and his fearless courage as a magistrate was illustrated in his memorable dealings with Dr. John Conolly, the agent of Lord Dunmore, at Pittsburgh. As a citizen he was a leader in every enterprise for the general weal, and foremost in the life of the country.

Partly by purchase and partly by locating lands granted him for his services to the Crown, he became the owner of a large tract of land in the beautiful valley of the Ligonier, in Bedford, afterwards Westmoreland county. There he built a substantial and comfortable home upon a charming site. There

he brought his somewhat reluctant wife, with their children, from the safety and comfort of Boston, to the discomforts and perils of the frontier. He cleared his lands, raised stock, and built the first grist mill in all that region. Other Scotch families settled about him. To all the "newcomers" he was an unselfish friend and wise counsellor. He was the trusted friend and agent of the Penns in their protracted dispute with the Virginia authorities over the limits of Pennsylvania's territory in the West; and when Lord Dunmore demanded his dismissal for the arrest of Conolly, John Penn peremptorily declined, and in his reply wrote of St. Clair—"he is a gentleman who for a long time has had the honor of serving his Majesty with reputation and distinction in every station of life; and preserved the character of an honest, worthy man."

He was trusted and esteemed even by the fierce and suspicious red men of the forest; and in all his dealings with them either in private or in his capacity as a treaty-maker for the public, he sympathized with their wrongs, endeavored to protect them from wanton aggression, and to secure a just regard for their treaty rights. A policy from which, to his eternal honor, he never departed under much stress and temptation when he came to great power in the newer West.

Thus passed eleven eventful, prosperous, honorable and doubtless happy years. St. Clair in some of the correspondence and memoirs of this time is described as a man of noble bearing and imposing appearance, graceful, cultivated and self-reliant; a man whose agreeable and intelligent conversation, captivating manners and honorable principles, won all hearts; a man who had habitual respect for the feelings of others, as well as genuine politeness, courtesy and refinement.

And now we approach another crisis in the life of this young man of forty, this well-to-do citizen, this friend of the Penns, this soldier of the Crown, this loyal and prosperous subject of King George. With keen interest from his far away seat among the Westmoreland hills, among the active pursuits of his frontier life he had watched the course of the controversy between the King and the Colonies. Like thousands of other

free, liberty loving and brave men he had not believed that separation was either wise or desirable.

But with Lexington and Concord, with Hessians and Indians employed by an English king to crush his rights as an Englishman, he turned his back upon the memories, the glories and the sentiments of the past, and gave his loyalty, his heart, his voice and his sword to his adopted country. It was no light and easy thing for such a man to do. His letters show clearly the moral and mental struggle through which he passed; and we must honor him for it, as well as for the resolution to which he came; just as we should honor especially those men of the border, who in 1861 were compelled to choose between their state and the Union, and chose aright.

On May 16, 1775, there assembled at Hannastown in western Pennsylvania, a meeting of citizens which has become memorable in the annals of America. The fate of the frontier was in the balance. Toryism was rife. Many of the settlers were fresh from the mother country. The troubles and excitement of the seaports had not reached them. They were as near in time to British Detroit as to American Philadelphia; and Philadelphia was not a Boston in patriotism by any means. St. Clair was at Hannastown. His mind and heart were made up. With his own hand he drafted those wise, moderate, patriotic, memorable resolutions; with his quiet, earnest voice and persuasive manner he secured their adoption, and western Pennsylvania was committed to the right side.

He urged upon the Congress when assembled at Philadelphia an immediate expedition against Detroit, which he offered to lead; and we know now how eminently wise this suggestion, though disregarded at the time, was proven to be by subsequent events.

Soon after St. Clair was called to Philadelphia by President Hancock, and commissioned to raise a Pennsylvania regiment on continental establishment. This commission was dated January 22, 1776, and on the 12th of March Colonel St. Clair left Philadelphia for Canada with a fine regiment fully equipped for service.

It is not within the limits of this address to follow St. Clair through all the years of war that followed. His name is indeed writ large in the history of that sad, heroic and glorious struggle; and as we follow up and up and up with kindling eyes and beating hearts that roll of consecrated names, there, nearly at the top, close to the topmost name of all, we find that of Major General Arthur St. Clair.

The story of his battles, sieges and fortunes is well-nigh the history of the American Revolution. From that disastrous Canada campaign in '76, clear to Yorktown,—yes, and beyond Yorktown, with Greene in the Carolinas,—St. Clair was literally “in at the death.”

There is no act of his in all that long eight years to palliate or excuse; nothing but honor and faith and wisdom and heroism. Even the retreat from Ticonderoga, for which at the time he was so violently assailed, when it came under the calm and searching criticism of an able committee of Congress, redounded to his fame, both as a man of high moral courage, and as a general eminently fitted for the highest command. Well might the committee declare, “We do unanimously acquit him of every charge with the highest honor.”

Pending this investigation General Washington, who knew the facts and the man, took him into his immediate military family; and there began a warm and mutual esteem and friendship which lasted without a cloud until the death of his great chief.

He shared in the disaster at Brandywine, and in all the suffering at Valley Forge. In the memorable battles of Trenton and Princeton he took prominent part. According to General Wilkinson and others who should know the facts, as well as the statement of St. Clair in his own narrative of these events, “it was he who in council suggested the idea of marching by our right and turning the left of the enemy.” This movement, resulting most successfully, gave to the patriot cause that memorable campaign in New Jersey; which, in the darkest hour of the war once more brought hope and courage to a disheartened and perplexed people. Cabals were checked. The prestige of

Washington was restored never to fall again. Troops flocked again to his standard, and the crisis was passed.

When at last the war was over, and peace had come, and independence, and with it all a new order, Major General St. Clair found himself financially ruined. At the beginning of the war the Indians urged on by the British at Detroit had fallen upon the frontier settlements. General Washington sent Colonel Broadhead to Pittsburg, where a small force was maintained, but this defense proved ineffective, and the isolated settlements of western Pennsylvania were repeatedly visited with fire and the tomahawk.

St. Clair early in the war removed his wife and family to Pottsgrove (now Pottstown) where he bought a house and established them in comparative safety; but his mill and house, indeed all of his buildings were burned, his lands laid waste and his beautiful estate ruined. Moreover, at a critical time during the war, when called upon by Governor Reed to assist in raising and equipping Pennsylvania troops, he had advanced his private credit for funds, and, owing to the disordered state of the finances, he never obtained indemnity from the Government. In a pathetic letter which he wrote to Washington in 1785 he describes himself as "a poor, indeed a very poor man;" and so indeed he was, and poor he continued to be all the remaining days of his life. Eight of the best years of that life from its forty-second to its fiftieth year, he had given loyally to the service of the country of his adoption, and he had sacrificed his fortune cheerfully upon the same altar. Few men gave as much to the cause of independence as St. Clair, and no man was subsequently treated by his Government with more ingratitude.

He returned to his home in Westmoreland county and manfully set about repairing as best he might the havoc that absence and war had wrought upon his mortgaged lands in the Ligonier Valley. But he had played too distinguished a part upon too wide a stage to be permitted to remain long in private station. In 1783 he was elected a member of the "Council of Censors," a board of somewhat peculiar but formidable powers under the constitution of the new state of Pennsylvania. In February, 1786, he was elected member of the Continental Congress; and

one year later he was exalted to the presidency of that body—a position, as has been well said, but little short of the chief magistracy of the nation not yet formed.

In July of this year was passed by the Congress over which St. Clair presided that historic measure which will ever be known to American history as “The Ordinance of 1787.” A statute which erected the vast territory northwest of the Ohio River into a civil government, dedicating it forever to freedom; and St. Clair was unanimously chosen by Congress to be the chief executive officer of the new Territory.

It is undoubtedly true that St. Clair sacrificed much in accepting this office. Not only was the territory vast and almost uninhabited, but it was far away, much further in that age than Darkest Africa today from the centers of human interest and political activity. He had achieved by his heroic character, services and sacrifices, an exalted position among the foremost men of the new nation about to be formed. In the full prime of a noble manhood, urbane, brave, capable and self-reliant, it is indeed hard to overestimate to what place in the councils of the new nation he might not have attained, had he stayed in the East and cultivated his own advancement.

But “He followed his star;” and duty still tinged by adventure once more lured him westward. It is also most probably true that he hoped by legitimate means in the new country to retrieve for “wife and weans” his now shattered fortune.

Preceded by Putnam, and the other leaders and settlers of the Ohio Company, Governor St. Clair landed at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the 9th day of July, 1788.

He was received amid the roar of the little guns of the fort, and with military honors, and on the next day before the assembled soldiers and citizens at Marietta he delivered his noble inaugural address.

In his public utterances St. Clair was habitually inclined to be somewhat verbose, as indeed was rather the fashion of his time, but he concluded his address in these simple and manly words: “Would to God I were more equal to the discharge of the duties of government; but my best endeavor shall not be

wanting to fulfill the desire and expectations of Congress, that you may find yourself happy under it. * * * And at all times and places it shall be my duty and my desire to do everything within the compass of my power for the peace, good order and establishment of these settlements."

And from that day forward right well did he fulfill the resolve then expressed upon Campus Martius. Possessed, under the ordinance, of great power and a larger influence, and ever conscious of their possession, he never failed in their exercise to be governed by the same uprightness of purpose and high sense of duty which he that day set before the people and before himself. "Plain and simple in his dress and equipage, open and frank in his manners, and accessible to persons of every rank," as Judge Burnet described him, yet without descending from his manly dignity to court popularity, he continued until after the establishment, under the ordinance, of a territorial government in 1799 "in the possession of a greater share of the confidence and respect of the people of the Territory than any other individual in it,"—and even though he proved at the last that high talents united with unfaltering integrity are not always sufficient to guide a man in the path of political safety; nevertheless, even at the end, his enemies, bitter as they proved, never assailed his pure and lofty character.

It would be hard to overstate the labors and the accomplishments of St. Clair in the Northwest Territory. With the judges named by Congress he promulgated laws for the new country upon almost every conceivable subject. He made and remade treaties with the Indians. He led armies against them, and strove in every way to protect the growing settlements from their incessant depredations. He resolutely preserved and maintained, against the demands of old settlers in the West who had slaves, and against immigrants from the South who insisted upon bringing slaves, that unique provision of the great ordinance which forbade slavery or involuntary service except for crime, in all the vast extent of his domain. He assiduously looked after the settlement of Revolutionary soldiers. He formed counties, and insisted upon his right to re-form them, until Congress, after many years, and much of bitterness en-

gendered between the governor and his opponents, declared he had not this right. He issued proclamations against invasion of Spanish Louisiana when Citizen Genet conspired with Western firebrands to bring this about.

He persistently and consistently strove to prevent outrage and injustice to peaceable Indians. He resolutely preserved the lands provided by the ordinance and by Congress for the future maintenance of schools and colleges. He labored to keep peace between rival judges and officers near and far through the territory. He visited the ancient posts and settlements on the Wabash, Detroit and Mississippi rivers, relieving their destitute inhabitants, and settling so far as he might their ancient and conflicting land titles under French, English and Congressional grants. He travelled back and forth to Philadelphia, New York and Washington, reporting to Congress, or to the President, and interceding in the interest of his territory and its people. "He made repeated journeys from one part of the territory to another, sleeping upon the ground or in open boats, and living upon coarse and uncertain fare. At one time he travelled in this manner a distance of five thousand miles without means of protection against inclement weather and without rest." Such hardships were a strain upon even his fine constitution; and in 1795 he was prostrated by a fever which brought him near to death. During the earlier years of his administration he lived at Marietta, where the citizens built him a comfortable home, which was presided over by a daughter; for it is questionable whether his wife ever even visited the Territory. Afterwards he made his home at Cincinnati, and finally perhaps at Chillicothe.

In 1791, when the Indians encouraged by the British at Detroit had become unbearably hostile and aggressive, St. Clair was appointed commander-in-chief of the army organized to march upon the Maumee towns and destroy them. The miserable organization of that army, especially in its commissariat, resulted in one of the most harrowing disasters ever inflicted by the Indians upon an American army. As in every such case the first storm of reproach fell upon the commanding general; but the conclusions of the committee appointed by the House

of Representatives to inquire into the cause of the disaster, a committee which at the outset was in no wise partial to St. Clair, have ever since been accepted by unprejudiced historians as a true statement of the facts. The conclusion of this committee, after the most patient and careful investigation was,—that the disaster was due chiefly “to the gross and various mismanagement of others,” and should “in no wise be imputed to the commander.” St. Clair soon after resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army, and Wayne’s memorable victory at “The Fallen Timbers” not only brought final and lasting peace to the Ohio settlements, but restored the good humor of the nation and the West.

In 1798 it being ascertained that his territory contained five thousand white male inhabitants, Governor St. Clair, pursuant to the ordinance, issued his proclamation, calling upon the voters to elect representatives who should meet at Cincinnati in February, 1799. This body met accordingly and selected ten freeholders whose names were returned by the Governor to the President for his selection of five from the list, as the “Legislative Council” of the Territory; and in September, 1799, the first territorial legislature, consisting of the representatives and legislative council, met with the Governor at Cincinnati.

The earnest and eloquent address delivered by Governor St. Clair upon this occasion can be found in full in the published “St. Clair Papers,” and should be read by any one who is desirous of seeing this distinguished pioneer governor at his best.

He at this time enjoyed the unlimited respect and confidence of all the people. He was known to be one of the most valued personal and political friends of both President Adams and of the retired president, George Washington, whose influence in the country still remained paramount. Political strife and bitterness were substantially unknown in the territory; and St. Clair could turn his thoughts and his statesmanship solely to the interests of the fast growing settlements over which he presided.

He began by earnestly congratulating the people of the Territory that “having been heretofore governed by laws adopted and made by persons in whose appointment they had

no participation and over whom they had no control, that the time had now come when their laws should be made by their own representatives." Certainly a somewhat anomalous statement from one so steadfastly accused of enmity to all democratic principles! With great force he urged upon this new and untried body of western legislators the benefits to result, through the years to come, from timely education, and the early instruction of the people in the principles of religion. He urged them to restrain the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He urged justice and humanity to the Indians; the preservation of the rights and liberty of the people by the writ of habeas corpus; that minor courts be established for the local administration of the laws; and, after touching upon many other objects of legislation which he deemed of importance, he concluded with the following earnest words: "The providing for and the regulating the lives and forces of the present and of the rising generations, for the repression of vice and immorality, for the promotion of education and religion, for the protection of virtue and innocence, for the security of property and the punishment of crime is a sublime employment. Every aid in my power will be afforded; and I trust we shall bear in mind that the character and deportment of the people and their happiness hereafter depends much upon the genius and spirit of their laws."

For ten years, endowed with large powers by the great Ordinance of 1787, Arthur St. Clair, as governor, had conducted the affairs of the Northwest Territory; until now, under the territorial government foreordained by the ordinance itself, the people had come to the point of substantially governing themselves.

These had been years of vast importance to the future of the western country. It would be difficult to point to any act of St. Clair's as governor, during the whole of that formative period which should be harshly criticised. It would not be just to say that nothing was left undone that might have been done, and that nothing was done amiss; but that St. Clair had truly and faithfully kept his word given to the soldiers and citizens at Marietta in 1788 will not be denied by the student of these most interesting years in the history of the Northwest.

But a time had now come in the life of the new American Republic when party spirit was breaking forth with a bitterness and intensity such as has scarcely been known since in the history of the country. This spirit of bitter and almost malevolent partisanship which had been inaugurated even during the closing years of Washington's second administration, had now begun to reach the far and isolated West; and in the closing days of this first session of the Territorial legislature of 1799 an incident occurred which was somewhat ominous for the future.

At the close of the session an address, complimentary to President Adams, was introduced. It was unanimously passed by the legislative council, but against it five members of the House cast their votes. The names of these five members included those of the members from Ross county and Chillicothe, and this was the nucleus of the new Republican party in the West. The accession to power of their leader, Jefferson, in the years soon to come, enabled them to destroy the prestige and almost the character of St. Clair and to remove him from office. That he helped somewhat by his own intemperance of language to contribute to this result the sequel will show.

In the year 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided and the new district, known as Indiana Territory, was separated from what is now the state of Ohio. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the new territory; and thereupon St. Clair's official connection with the Wabash and the Mississippi country terminated.

The territorial legislature assembled in the fall of 1800 in the town of Chillicothe; then a rude but rapidly growing settlement of but four years old, and the capital of that interesting portion of the state of Ohio known to historians and to lawyers as the Virginia Military District. Some considerable friction and heat had been evolved by the moving of the meeting place of the legislature from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. And indeed it is apparent that very much of the bitterness that arose out of the controversy between St. Clair and the Chillicothe party had its roots in local and territorial questions and in his too unyielding opposition to the legitimate schemes of town site and

land speculators. These questions had aroused the personal enmity of several of the Chillicothe men, and as they were at the same time members of the new Republican party, led by Jefferson, while St. Clair, like all of the Revolutionary veterans and friends of Washington, was an earnest Federalist, the bitterness of feeling between them had already grown intense.

St. Clair referred to this in his address to the legislature which assembled in Chillicothe in November, 1800, and to "the baseness and malevolence of the aims of certain slanders and falsehoods circulated against him." With great earnestness he concluded, "I am not conscious that any one act of my administration has been influenced by any other motive than a sincere desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of this Territory;" and, to the student of the history of the time, it seems clear that this declaration of St. Clair's expressed but the truth with regard to the sincerity and purity of his motives.

But it is John Quincy Adams who says in his diary, "In public affairs it appears to me there is no quality more useful and important than good humor;" and this quality, which some call tact, and some good humor, and others the ability to yield in the right place, was the quality, as Judge Burnet in his just and conservative narrative points out, that St. Clair in this crisis of his affairs failed to exhibit. His own consciousness of his own integrity led him to mistrust both the wisdom and the integrity of men who opposed him; and also led him to an intemperance in speech and in the prosecution of his own designs, which stood greatly in the way of his political success.

The local feeling against him in Chillicothe about this time, and indeed until his ultimate downfall, was very bitter. It was known that he not only antagonized the men of Ross county personally and politically, but that he was also opposed to the permanent location of the capital of the Territory and state at Chillicothe. His appointment by President Adams to be governor of the new territory was strongly opposed by his enemies in the West and in Washington, but was finally confirmed by the Senate.

When the new legislature assembled on November 24, 1801, much friction was soon developed between the House of Representatives and the Governor. His honest but ill-advised insist-

ence upon his right to re-form and subdivide counties already established, as well as other matters of dispute, had begun to dishearten his own partisans, and added to the number of his enemies. The bitterness against St. Clair in Chillicothe had become especially intense owing to the proposed removal of the seat of government to Cincinnati. At one time during the session of the legislature, party and local spirit became so turbulent that a mob, led by men not without standing and influence in the community, broke into the house where the Governor and some friends boarded, and were only prevented from doing violence to the person of St. Clair by the intercession of Thomas Worthington, and when confronted by cocked pistols in the hands of one of St. Clair's friends. As it was, he was burned in effigy on the public square, openly insulted upon the streets of the town; and his enemies, encouraged, as the correspondence shows, by partisans in Washington, proceeded to open hostilities against him.

Thomas Worthington, afterwards senator of the United States from, and governor of, Ohio, went to Washington in the interest of the party in the West opposed to St. Clair, of which Edward Tiffin was the leader, and preparations were actively pushed forward for presenting to President Jefferson specific charges against the Governor.

St. Clair was soon advised not only of the purpose of his enemies, but also of the presence of Worthington in Washington in furtherance of their plan, and he wrote to President Jefferson a manly and earnest letter of protest. After advising the President of the hostility of the men who had opposed his nomination, he told him that they were "now endeavoring by like means to ruin me with you, and scruple not to opine that my removal is decided upon." He begs the President, in case his enemies have found their way to him, not to give credit to their suggestions until he himself might have a hearing. He feelingly refers to his twelve years of service in the Northwest Territory and concludes: "I dare challenge the whole world to produce one action in my administration in which a single individual has met with opposition in any one act to further the interests and welfare of the people. To the accomplishment of these

objects I have given the best years of my life at the expense of my health and fortune."

The charges which were ultimately presented to the President by Worthington on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and as the "agent of the state party and Republican leaders" were ten in number. They refer principally to what are insisted upon as abuses of his power over the legislature, the judiciary and other officers of the Territory, the taking of excessive fees, the appointment of improper persons to office, the obstruction of the organization of the militia, and lastly his general "hostility to the form and substance of Republican government."

No one can read the correspondence that took place between Worthington in Washington and his colleagues in Chillicothe without something of shame for the methods which were adopted for the degradation of St. Clair in the eyes of Jefferson. Private conversations held in unconstrained social intercourse were collected in the form of affidavits and used against St. Clair; and were met by him with counter-affidavits of other gentlemen who happened to be present. After St. Clair had seen President Jefferson in person the charges seem to have been in substance ignored.

But while the immediate statehood party, led by Worthington and Tiffin, failed at the time in casting St. Clair from his place, they did succeed in their main object of bringing about statehood to Ohio prior to the time contemplated by the original Ordinance of 1787.

The ordinance distinctly provided that whenever the eastern portion of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River contained sixty thousand inhabitants, it should have the right to adopt a constitution and to come into the Union as a new state.

A census taken about this time had shown a population, including all the inhabitants of Wayne county, which is now that part of the state of Michigan in which the city of Detroit is situated, but which was then a part of the territory of Ohio, of about forty-five thousand souls.

St. Clair and others were strongly of the opinion that it was wise to defer statehood until the people of the Territory were entitled to it under the ordinance; and influenced doubtless

by his wish to defer statehood, he favored a resolution which passed the legislature by a two-third majority, suggesting the line of the Scioto river as the western boundary of the new state. For reasons which now seem erroneous St. Clair subsequently gave his hearty endorsement to this measure, to which the Chillicothe, or immediate statehood party, was very violently opposed. In writing to his confidential friends in regard to this question, St. Clair gave as reasons for the proposed division of the Territory and the consequent delay of statehood: That the people were ill-qualified to form a constitution and government for themselves; were too far removed from the seat of government to be fully impressed by the power of the United States; that their connection, owing to the great distance and other interests, with the general government was very slender, and their loyalty likely to be affected thereby, and that many of them held sentiments in opposition to the general government. Whatever may be thought of the political wisdom of these arguments, they cannot be said either to reflect upon his character as a man, nor are they such as might not have been entertained at the time with perfect honesty by even the most ultra Democrat.

There are those who hold self-government to be in itself an end. There are others who hold that the end and aim of government is protection of persons and property, the maintenance of peace, order, and such religious liberty and such an educational system as give promise of the speediest intellectual and moral development; and that self-government is or ought to be simply a means to this end. It is probable that St. Clair would have declared himself in favor of the latter view; but certainly it was and still is quite erroneous to say that such an opinion constituted St. Clair an aristocrat, an autocrat and a despiser of the people.

At any rate, with the administration at Washington upon their side, and their triumphant partisans in power in Congress, the immediate statehood party was able to secure the passage by Congress of the famous enabling act of 1802, through which Ohio became a state of the Union; though just how or just when, has ever since remained a subject for academic discussion.

The act of Congress which offered statehood to the people

of the eastern district, now the state of Ohio, cut off a large territory which is now embraced in the state of Michigan, and made conditions with reference to the taxation of lands sold by the Government, and other matters, which certainly might have been avoided had the people been content to wait but a short time for the operation of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. The position taken by St. Clair and those who acted with him, in opposition to the acceptance of the offer made by Congress in the act of 1802, was based upon these grounds, and can be found set forth with great clearness by Judge Burnet in his "Notes;" but it certainly seems to me that no difference of opinion upon this question should, after the lapse of more than a century, obscure from us of this generation the splendid services that St. Clair had rendered to his country and especially to the Northwest Territory.

When the convention, provided for by the act of Congress, met at Chillicothe in November, 1802, St. Clair, upon his own motion, delivered to it an address, by which he played immediately into the hands of his enemies.

Animated by what he conceived to be a righteous indignation, he indulged in a tirade against the action of Congress, and in bitter prophecies as to the future of the country, which ill-became a man in his position. Unfortunately for himself he was not one who could acquiesce where he believed speech and opposition to be his duty, and his utterances upon this occasion, however honest and sincere they may have been, were certainly such as to excuse, if not to justify, the action of President Jefferson in removing him from his office as governor of the Territory, even though he had still but a short time to serve. The circumstances attending his removal were, however, somewhat harsh, and added greatly to his bitterness of spirit.

"To the victors belong the spoil;" and the victors in that contest got, as indeed they fairly deserved, the spoils of victory and of office. But we may perhaps agree with Judge Burnet, who sums up his review of those incidents, in which he himself had borne a part, in the following paragraph:

"But on a calm review of those party conflicts, after a lapse of more than half a century, many circumstances over which

the mantle of oblivion has been thrown, might be uncovered which would account for the conduct of the leaders of both parties without ascribing to them more of self-interest or less of honesty of purpose than falls to the lot of those who are now called consistent politicians. Some part of the Governor's conduct was condemned by his best friends and was well calculated to excite a warmth of feeling in his opponents which might have led upright men beyond the limits of moderation and even of justice."

With his dismissal from office, November 22, 1802, the public life of Major General Arthur St. Clair terminated. He returned, a man now sixty-eight years of age, much the greatest part of which had been spent in the active service of his country, broken in health and fortune, to the Ligonier Valley.

He had never been reimbursed by his Government for the private means spent by him during the war of the Revolution. In addition to this, during the Indian Campaign in 1791, he had again advanced his personal credit in the public service, and the officers of the Government, for more or less technical reasons, now and thereafter turned a deaf ear to his appeals for reimbursement or succor. He struggled earnestly from year to year to retrieve his broken fortunes, but when the years of the embargo came and the values of all property in America suffered such terrible depreciation, he was compelled to stand by and see the last of his property, both real and personal, sold by the sheriff; and himself left, at nearly eighty years of age, absolutely penniless, dependent upon the charity of his family and friends. In referring to this execution, St. Clair himself wrote: "They left me a few books of my classical library, and the bust of John Paul Jones which he sent me from Europe, for which I was very grateful."

One of his sons built for him a log cabin on a small piece of land on Chestnut Ridge five miles west of Ligonier, and here he lived in honorable poverty until the summer of 1818, when, on his way to town for provisions, his wagon upset, threw him out and he was carried back to his home to die. And so this hero of two wars, this hero of countless deeds of faithfulness and bravery and self-denial in times of peace, was quietly in-

tered in the little burying ground of the neighboring hamlet of Greensburg.

When the American, French and British commissioners were negotiating the treaty of Paris in 1782, by which our independence was acknowledged, the British commissioners insisted upon the Ohio river as the northwest boundary of the United States. Count de Vergennes, the French commissioner, favored this claim, and tried to induce Dr. Franklin and the other American commissioners to accept this, rather than fail in the main object. But Franklin, Adams and Jay, the American commissioners, successfully resisted this importunity; and the chief argument by which they saved that splendid domain to their country, was, that the territory northwest of the Ohio river had been conquered by George Rogers Clark, an American general, in 1778; and was even then in the occupancy of the troops of the United States.

General Clark, the conqueror of the great Northwest, was permitted to die in poverty, neglect and obscurity; and, by a strange and sad coincidence, General Arthur St. Clair, the pioneer governor and organizer of that vast domain, shared, the very same year, a similar fate.

The language of the epitaph upon the simple stone, which was afterwards erected over the grave of St. Clair by his Masonic brethren has often been quoted, and should still carry its earnest appeal to the men of our time. It is as follows:

"The earthly remains of Major General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

Amen! "So mote it be!"

The audience was then favored with a vocal solo by Mrs. W. G. Gilger, of Norwalk, "Years Touch Not the Heart."

The President: Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you can give us a few moments more. We are trespassing, I know, a good deal upon the time of the day, but I have to present with great pleasure another of the distinguished trio of Ohio men of whom I spoke to you this morning, and with whom we are

all acquainted, whether personally or not, we know of his work in the state and the great work that he is now in charge of as president of one of the greatest of the universities in the country, our Ohio University at Columbus. I have the pleasure of presenting and introducing to this audience, Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University.

THE MODERN LIBRARY.

BY DR. W. O. THOMPSON.

[An abstract of the address.]

Mr. President, Members of The Firelands Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was my friend, Mr. John T. Mack, of Sandusky, who, as I remember, upon the suggestion of the presiding officer, Judge Sloane, made the first approach, asking me to come to this occasion, but I seem to have labored under a misapprehension, thinking that it was a dedication of the new library. I suggested that I would speak upon some historical subject, "The History of Education in Ohio" or upon "The Modern Library." The secretary wrote back and said that he preferred me to speak upon "The Modern Library." When afterwards I discovered that this was an historical occasion, and that the other speakers were to confine themselves to purely historical subjects, I felt as if I was just a little out of line, but when I come to think about it, there isn't anybody in all our country so much interested in our modern library as teachers and students of history. The subject of history forms one of the large groups of the modern library, and but for history, which is the record of society in all its life and all its achievements, there would be much taken from our libraries. I do not, therefore, upon second thought, feel so regretful about the theme I am to present to you this afternoon.

In speaking of the modern library, I must of necessity speak a little by contrast. The modern library, in the first place,

is everywhere; the old library was rare. Through the aroused interest of our people and the beneficence of some men and the willingness of the people to be taxed, the erection, construction and maintenance of such institutions has been possible.

The library as a modern institution is found in every corner of the land. It is found in every village, every town, every city, and access may be had to the library by every one. And there is such thought, such interest and such a large amount of capital invested, and such effort made for its perpetuity, that this alone should justify a discussion of what the library is, what it ought to be and of what facilities it really presents to the community; in other words, the reason for the existence of the library in my judgment has not always been clearly appreciated. It is not as clear as it ought to be. Now the old library was a collection of books; the modern library is a collection of tools. That marks the difference. The old library was simply a collection of books. It was not assumed on the part of anybody in the earlier days that this library needed any large amount of intelligence or of skilled labor in its arrangement, or that the library was to be regarded in any way a contribution to the community. The old library was a storehouse of learning. It was a place where learning and intelligence were assembled. The modern library is an organized agency to carry intelligence to other people and to the multitudes. Accordingly by reason of the new definition, we find there is a new conception of what the library should be.

The very climax of what the library ought to be is found in our Congressional Library at Washington. Here we have gathered as much of the written intelligence and history of our country, of its progress in all lines of human achievement as the United States has been able to command. We have built there at great expense the most beautiful library in the entire country, if not indeed in the whole world. It is probable that we have there the best organized library anywhere in the world. It has been organized on the principle of the greatest efficiency. It matters not whether you are a member of Congress or the Senate or a humble student, there is a force there that can bring to your hand and attention in a very short space of time the

very things you need on the work you are about to undertake. No such conception of a library was ever known in the days of our grandfathers. There is gathered around this modern library a number of skilled people, who have made it their business, their profession and their study, to know what the things are the people need, and to know how this accumulated store of intelligence can be made to minister to the needs of the people.

If you step into the modern library now, you will find persons who will meet you and greet you and ask you what you are there for, and when you make your needs known, they immediately offer you their service, and bring the resources of that library to your hand. It will be a surprise to anybody who is not acquainted with the methods in vogue in our very best libraries to find how thoroughly efficient the modern library has become in serving the people. All that one has to do is to make known his wants, and they are almost immediately met by persons whose business it is to know about and to meet those wants. Their efforts are not always appreciated, but it is one of the things that make the library itself justifiable.

This new conception of the library brings new conceptions elsewhere,—what a book itself should be. The making of modern books has been almost transformed. The older thought of a book was simply a storehouse of information or fact, sometimes of statements of fact not entirely accurate or correct. The modern book is simply a tool to bring you the intelligence you need. This is true of the modern text book. It is an introduction for the person to the subject that he is to investigate or study. The maker of important text books has fallen into line and the great aim of the institution as well as the book is to serve the student. It has modified the methods of teaching. The modern teacher of history does not take the text book as authority, but takes the book that will lead the boy to authority in the books of reference, and that takes him to the library, and he is expected to use that as a means of reference, so that we find it necessary to duplicate and even, indeed, have as many as fifty, seventy-five and one hundred copies, because of the large number of students that find reference books a daily necessity. So you find the library filled with tools that our student needs to

do his daily work, tools to which the teacher sends the boy. They must be there in great numbers, and it is just as legitimate to duplicate copies as it is to duplicate the machines in a great manufacturing establishment. In other words, the modern library is a working place, a place where students go for the study of the sources of history.

It was the University of Pennsylvania that found it desirable to reprint the original documents of the early Pennsylvania history, and we are carrying out that principle in reprinting original documents of other American history in order that we can go to the original sources (if not to the original book, to a copy) to study history. This is the conception of the modern library. The modern library within its walls contains these tools for the uprising generations. And now that this conception has modified the making of books, modern teachers of history find less and less use for second hand authority, for second hand information and for the opinions of men, but have increasing use for reference to the sources of history.

The Firelands Historical Society, by bringing to the community from time to time the actual history of a period has performed a service modern and thoroughly up to date.

This conception of a library has changed our methods of education, making the library not a place where the leisurely go, but where the busy people go, people who want to do something in the world.

I have taken some interest in our own University Library. The average attendance is about six hundred a day. In other words, a working place in which as many as six hundred find themselves occupied daily in pursuit of the actual duties of student life. We are trying to teach them to use the books as tools, as sources of material, hoping that they may come out better fitted for service.

The modern library will be the center around which all our culture will center. The problem before us is not the erection of a library building, but to so conceive the idea of a library as to make these numerous institutions the splendid servants of the people that they may be and become.

I speak thus freely this afternoon upon the matter of the

modern library, because I am persuaded that a library is believed to be a burden that some people feel that they can ill afford to maintain and carry. That is true if they conceive the library to be but a collection of books, but when they understand the library is a collection of tools that are to be under the direction of skilled workmen, who will take the pupils as they come from the public schools and train and aid them in the use of these tools, our modern library shall become one of the most efficient agencies for good in the community. The intelligent and refined people, whose sentiment has been properly trained, these are the people who are not only safe and conservative citizens, but the people upon whom we shall rely for the maintenance of the good things that are here and the development of the good things that are to be here in the future.

In addition to the conception of what the modern library is, of the new book that is, and the new teacher that is, let me dwell for a moment upon the skilled workmen in the library. Suppose you go into the modern library in a desire to become informed upon subjects of your own choosing. You have never been in that library, but you have heard it is a good library. What takes place? Upon your entrance, you are met by or introduced to the reference librarian. The reference librarian asks what your proposition is. Immediately upon your making your wants known, this skilled person will then introduce you to the various lines of approach to your subject, giving you in a short time what the library itself has, calling your attention to the most important things that have been written upon the subject you are now expecting to investigate, and putting it all at your disposal. You have not only the advantage of time saved, but have the advice of a skilled person in showing you how to go about it. In some cases of people with large experience, this service may decrease from year to year in the use of a library, but in early youth, to the young man or young woman, to women in clubs, to men in organizations, this kind of skilled service is of great importance.

You discover the demand is increasing for some one who can organize the library into an efficient working force. This is what our modern librarian is undertaking to do.

The library needs to have discretion; discretion, I mean, in what it receives. Solomon has said, "Of making many books there is no end." There is no particular reason why we should read the same thing in seven books any more than say the same thing seven times over. As society has grown in culture and refinement, it finds it to be true that what it needs is to get at the root of the matter; that what it needs is to be thoroughly informed and well informed, but a good deal that is written is like the gossip on the streets, simply telling what somebody else has told. Now we haven't a very high regard for the ordinary gossip of the street. The gossip of the books may be a little more dignified, the gossip of all the scholars, written it may be in a chatty way, but with no new ideas, and if a hundred of these books should chance to be burned, all the fundamental ideas about truth and life would not be lost, as you might suppose. The library needs to exclude that which is of no service. It needs committees who are able to judge what will be of value, what the library ought to have. It is not always safe to take the publisher's announcement of his own book. He is in the business of selling books. We are in the business of reading books. The ambition of the modern maker of a text book should be to put it in such form that it will be more effective as a tool in helping the student to reach that intelligence which he needs. But we will find all are not actuated by a sincere desire to serve the people. We need in these modern libraries to cry out against the wholesale purchase of all sorts of things. I know librarians who think they ought to have everything that is written, because they are afraid they might miss an idea. The library should be a discriminating agency for bringing to the people the best things upon the great subjects in which the multitudes are interested, history, art, science, fiction and all the subjects of human inquiry and the great questions of human progress, but it does not naturally follow that everything that is written upon these subjects is worthy of even stack room space in the darkest corner of the library.

In Columbus we are reaching a large number of families represented in the public schools, reaching them with a class of literature carefully and wisely selected by men and women who

have given their time to trying to save the young from more adverse influences. The last annual report shows that 243,214 volumes were issued by the circulating department, and 359,494 volumes were consulted in the reading room, making a total service of 602,708 issues. This is an average of four books to each person in the city. It is evident that the modern library is an organized agency for the disseminating of truth among the people.

The new conception had made it a more expensive institution. In the old days all that was necessary was to have books of beautiful bindings with suitable shelves and safe from fire. I am not sure the fire proof idea will prove to be good. Some libraries ought to be burned as a matter of patriotism.

We believe that more and more the modern library will be the workhouse of the community, making certain other workhouses absolutely unnecessary.

I sincerely congratulate this community upon its being favored with this beautiful library building, but I would give you also to understand that this library introduces a very serious proposition, and brings you face to face with the serious demand that now exists for putting the ideal of the library into active operation. The library should not be simply a monument to some one, simply a collection of books, simply something to be proud of. This idea is narrow and small. If it is to become an efficient agent of reaching you and helping you and serving all these people and inspiring our youth in the love of national history and national literature, our national politics and our national life,—if it is to do this, then our library will become indeed the very center of our civilization and the very best portion of our civic and municipal activities.

Mr. T. M. Sloane: I desire to present the following resolution to the Society:

“Resolved, That the hearty thanks of The Firelands Historical Society be and hereby are extended to those distinguished gentlemen who have this day addressed us in such an entertaining, interesting, instructive and eloquent manner, the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, the Hon. Albert Douglas and Dr. W. O.

Thompson, and that they be requested to leave with our secretary a copy of their manuscripts for publication in the next number of The Firelands Magazine.

"Resolved, That we desire now to express to them our high appreciation of their coming here to meet with and talk to us, and to assure them that their action will ever be held in grateful remembrance by us all."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.
Unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. M. Sloane: I also desire to present this resolution to the Society:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the trustees and members of the Methodist Church for the use of their beautiful and convenient church building during this meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, and that the secretary be requested to forward to the church officials a copy of this resolution in the name of this Society."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.
Unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. H. Gallup: I desire to present the following resolution to the Society:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be extended to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly entertained us with their music."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.
Unanimously adopted.

Dr. A. Sheldon: My mother, Mrs. Mary G. Sheldon, who is with us today, desires me to present this mortar and pestle to the Firelands Historical Society. It was used about one hundred years ago for grinding spices and you can smell the spice in it yet.

Mr. C. H. Gallup: I move that a vote of thanks be extended for the mortar and the cane received today.

Seconded.

Unanimously carried.

Adjournment.

Norwalk, Ohio, May 21, 1904.

A called meeting of the directors and trustees of the Firelands Historical Society was this day held at the office of Hon. C. H. Gallup. There were present Hon. S. A. Wildman, Hon. J. F. Laning, J. M. Whiton, I. M. Gillett, Hon. C. H. Gallup and Dr. A. Sheldon.

Hon. Rush R. Sloane, the president, being abroad, the meeting was called to order by Hon. S. A. Wildman, first vice-president, who acted as president.

The resignation of F. H. Jones as treasurer of the Society was read, and on motion was accepted, all voting aye.

Mr. S. E. Crawford was then nominated as treasurer, and on motion was elected, all voting aye.

Regarding the matter of the adjustment and final settlement of the contest of the will of Michael Lipsett, the following resolution was offered:

"That this Society hereby approve and ratify all the acts of Hon. C. H. Gallup in the adjustment and settlement of this matter, and the directors and trustees of this Society hereby extend to Mr. Gallup our appreciation and thanks for the interest he has taken in this settlement."

(This resolution was then put upon its passage, all the members voting aye.)

It was moved by Mr. Laning and seconded by Mr. Whiton, that the building committee, consisting of Judge S. A. Wildman, Hon. C. H. Gallup and Dr. A. Sheldon, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to expend any funds in the building fund of this Society as they may find necessary in the erection of their building jointly with the public library and the Wittlesey Academy Association, all voting aye.

On motion by Mr. Wildman, second by Mr. Gillett, Mr. Gallup was requested to prepare an historical paper of this Society to be presented at its next annual meeting, all voting aye.

It was moved by Mr. Gallup and seconded by Mr. Laning that the soldiers and sailors of the Firelands be and are hereby invited to join with this Society in creating a museum which shall be a repository for war relics and mementoes, all voting aye.

There being no further business before the meeting, upon motion, it was adjourned, all voting aye.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of all the proceedings had at this meeting.

S. A. WILDMAN, Vice President.

A. SHELDON, Secretary.

Called meeting of the officers and trustees of the Firelands Historical Society.

Pursuant to notice the officers and trustees of the Firelands Historical Society met at their rooms in the Public Library, Norwalk, Ohio, June 15, 1905.

Present: Hon. Rush R. Sloane, J. M. Whiton, I. M. Gillett, C. H. Gallup and A. Sheldon. President Sloane in the chair.

C. H. Gallup, librarian, made a written report of the receipts and expenditures of the librarian, together with proper vouchers for the same. It was moved by Whiton and seconded by Gillett that the report of the librarian be accepted and placed on file. All voted aye.

Mr. S. E. Crawford, treasurer of the Society, made a written report of its financial condition, together with vouchers for the same. Moved by Sheldon and seconded by Whiton that the treasurer's report and vouchers be accepted and placed on file. All voted aye.

It was moved by Gallup and seconded by Whiton that the annual meeting of the Society be held some time in October next, the day to be fixed by the president and secretary. All voted aye.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

HON. RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

A. SHELDON, Secretary.

THE INDIANS OF HURON COUNTY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

— — —

When General Wayne made his treaty with the several Indian Nations at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, they ceded to the United States what now makes about two-thirds of Ohio, but that part of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, a part of which country even before that date set apart by the Connecticut legislature as "Sufferers' Lands," was not included or treated for with the Indian owners then.

As my article more especially relates to said "Fire Lands," I can only say that one hundred years ago the Indians were the rightful owners and occupants of this region along the south shore of Lake Erie of which Huron and Erie counties are a part.

Theodore Dwight, a Connecticut historian of 1841, says, that Connecticut's policy toward the Indians from colonial days was always a peaceable one. "The Connecticut people bought the land of the Indians at such prices as prevented any dissatisfaction among the natives. At the same time, they allowed them the right of hunting and fishing on the ground they had sold, to cut wood on it, and that for more than a century." This, of course, refers to the state of Connecticut lands.

July 4, 1805, at Fort Industry, near the present city of Toledo, by another treaty with seven tribes of Indians, viz.: Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Munsees, Delawares, Shawnees and Potawatomes, the United States obtained a cession of two and one-half million acres, more or less, which embraced the "Fire Lands."

From "Part 2, Eighteenth Report Bureau of Ethnology Indian Land Cessions in the United States," the boundaries are given very plainly. At a point 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania state line along the south shore of Lake Erie, a north and south line was to be established by the surveyors, called a meridian line. This was on Sandusky Bay, thence southward to the vicinity of the present city of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, where

it intersected the Greenville treaty line of 1795, thence eastward along that line to the Tuscarawas river and north to place of beginning, the mouth of Cuyahoga river. A tract in general terms sixty miles north and south by sixty-five east and west. The cost of it could not have been far from one cent per acre. This was all a part of what Connecticut called its Western Reserve, and out of the northwestern corner the state immediately proceeded to survey off the half million acres called in 1792 the "Sufferers' Lands." As most of the sufferers from the war in that state had been made such by being burned out, it more generally took the easy name of "Fire Lands."

Ohio was admitted into the Union February 19, 1803. Some portions of it had been settled fifteen years then, but this portion had no regular white settlers unless traders and missionaries among the Indians. For the surveyors of 1807-9 found only John Flammond, a French Indian trader, at the mouth of the Huron with plenty of Indians up and down that river. It is true that early white settlers followed the surveyors, as is attested by some pioneer narratives in our Firelands Society's publications.

The first authentic account that we have as far as I know of this section of Ohio around the Huron and Sandusky rivers by an English writer, is dated 1756, James Smith, aged nineteen, a native of western Pennsylvania, who was captured May, 1755, by Delawares and brought to this locality a year later. He was adopted into an Indian family of Wyandot or Ottawa extraction. For several months prior to coming to the Indian village near Sandusky Bay he hunted with his adopted Indian brother, Ton-til-can-go, and others up and down the Black river, Lorain county, killing deer, bear, etc., and in February and March, 1756, making maple sugar. At Sandusky they traded their furs off to a French Indian trader for a new supply of clothes, paint, tobacco, brass kettles, etc.

James Smith's narrative is very interesting. He was a captive at the time of Braddock's defeat. He speaks of customs and ways in vogue then here among the Wyandots, Ottawas and other Indian bands from Cleveland to Detroit—that his four years' captivity gave him good opportunity to observe.

His diary, in an abridged form, may be found in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, page 580 of Part 2. The edition printed is in 1896 by the Laning Printing Company, of Norwalk.

S. A. Wildman, Esq., of Norwalk, March 20, 1878, in an address before the Firelands Society at Centerton, Huron county, reviewing the "Aboriginal Life on the Firelands," tells us, "that while in numbers the Indians were not so numerous here as elsewhere in Ohio, yet in tribes they were numerously represented," and speaks of Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, Potawatomes, Shawnees, Wyandots, Senecas and others. When the fierce tribe of Eries was killed off by the Five Nations many years before our Revolution, the remnant was willing and allowed other Indian tribes like many of the above mentioned to come into this Ohio country south of Lake Erie. They came from many directions, and recognizing the fact that they were not the original owners of the country, they dwelt in a great measure on peaceable terms with each other, and most all of them made a common cause in the days of the Revolution against the thirteen colonies and against white settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains or in the Ohio territory.

By years of war, ending with Gen. Wayne, this enmity against the Americans was whipped out of the Indians, so that from 1795 the Delawares, Wyandots and others kept good faith with the Americans until the British War of 1812, when some tribes divided and went each way, while others of our section kept out of the fuss altogether.

So it came about as the Connecticut emigrants, now owners of the Firelands, moved into the country, they did not organize to drive the Indians out of the country but they allowed them to dwell here as of old. They hunted and fished along the banks of the Vermillion and Huron. Along the course of the Huron, they loved to dwell. Several miles from the lake, where Milan now is situated, the Delawares, Ottawas and Wyandots seem to have mingled and had a village of a thousand at one time not long before the War of 1812.

Further down, the Moravian Indians had been located in 1787 and quite good log houses yet stood in 1809 that white

settlers used when they moved there, while wigwams and temporary camps all along the upper course of the Huron made that river well known to Indian tribes of far away places. Here on the Huron tarried the warriors of the Sacs, Kickapoos and Potawatomes, when they went on their annual trips from the Mississippi to Malden, Canada, to receive the presents of the British officers and to trade their furs and other barter to British traders for other barter in return. Here in a village on the Huron river about 1805 was born Quenemo, his parents, a Sac warrior and Ottawa squaw, and he remained here long enough to witness a public execution of two Indians at Norwalk, July 1, 1819.

From these circumstances of no one Indian tribe claiming to own the hunting grounds in Ohio, I am not surprised to find that agents of the United States were very careful in dealing with the Indians in council, to make presents to representatives of every tribe present, and later to ask their head men present to sign the cession of land agreement. An example of this may be found in the history of Fort Harmar on the Muskingum opposite Marietta, Ohio, where in 1786 a treaty was made with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomes and Sacs. Here we see a tribe whose home was on the Mississippi river, "*The Sacs*," and who had no interest in Ohio, signing a paper that because of the small number of Indian tribes' names on it, was broken at once.

Mr. Williams, in his "History of Indians of Huron and Erie Counties," in 1878, says:

"The Wyandots dwelt mostly on Sandusky river. Divers tribes were sojourners all along Lake Erie. They hunted and fished, made maple sugar and picked blackberries all over every township of the Firelands to the time the white settlers came in, but except Pequotting, on the Milan site, they had no village in either Huron or Erie counties at that time."

Seneca John and the Seneca Indians ranged the southwest part of the county long after settlers got to be numerous. The French called the Wyandots, Hurons in history. They were called that up to the French and English war, and so it came

about as the Wyandots were on the river, the French traders called it after them, the Huron river.

Philo Comestock, in the June, 1868, Pioneer, says that "his father arrived in 1809 at the mouth of Huron river from Connecticut." At this time there were a number of Indian settlements along the river, the Indians being attracted there by the great fertility of the river flats upon which they raised great quantities of corn. The largest of these settlements was where Milan now stands containing about one thousand inhabitants, called at that time Pe-quat-ting. Some years before, about 1804, a Moravian missionary by the name of Christian Frederick Durkee had settled amongst them. A small log mission house had been built there. The Indians being friendly had offered the use of the mission house to my father until he could erect one of his own, which offer he accepted. He now selected a spot towards Norwalk on the bank near a spring, cut his logs and laid up his house. Speaking further of what white help he had then at the raising in 1809, F. W. Fowler, of Milan, was the only one left in 1868. Mr. Fowler, above mentioned, was the author of several pages of pioneer life found in the Pioneers of 1858-60. He tells how he came to the vicinity of Milan, April 10, 1810, and that some of the white settlers that had preceded him lived in the log cabins of the old Moravian Indian Mission near Avery on the Huron river, a couple of miles below Milan. There seemed to be no trouble then from the Indians living around in this manner. They understood well enough that the whites had full rights there, and in cases of depredations or violence it was generally traced to the whiskey sold by greedy traders or to the inexperience and thoughtlessness of young bucks anxious to do some deed of daring that would make them warriors—so for this reason the early white settlers lived here on the Firelands in a great degree of uneasiness prior to the War of 1812.

The Chicago massacre occurred August 15, 1812. Several posts of the United States fell in the West at the same time. The work of the Indians, bribed by the British, was to attack them unexpectedly. Prisoners were, when not killed on the spot, redeemed from the Indians by the British officers at De-

troit. So that through their runners the various divisions of Indian tribes on the Huron and Sandusky rivers knew of these affairs long before the whites, but only a portion of them took any part. That portion had to go to Malden, in Canada, to be armed and organized under chiefs.

General Hull surrendered Detroit August 15, 1812, the same date as the Chicago-massacre, and very soon after some of the paroled prisoners were landed on the Peninsula in the vicinity of Sandusky, and from their dress at a distance were mistaken for the British. This gave a big scare to all the Firelands settlers, causing many of them to leave for the more settled portions of Ohio. But I do not learn from any history that the Indians came in any considerable force to perpetrate atrocities on the settlers here.

At the commencement of the war they vacated this section, and when in 1814 the war ceased in the West they returned again to their old haunts along the Huron river, but not in as great numbers as before.

A military company was formed on the Firelands in 1811 and made the Huron river a sort of a boundary on the west beyond which no white settlers were living then, and the Indians not expected to go beyond.

General Wm. H. Harrison's victory over the Indians, November 7, 1811, at Tippecanoe, and general oversight over all this northwestern Ohio, in 1812, with further victories over the Indians on our frontier, of course drove the hostile Indians away from our borders.

Commodore Perry's Lake Erie victory, September 10, 1813, and the fall of the British at Detroit, closed approach by water of either Indians or the British, so that the settlers already living on the Firelands went on with their forest improvements, but always had their rifles at hand and an alert eye for roaming Indians. With the exception of a number of small forts, block houses and little mile and five mile square reservations that Gen. Wayne in his treaty of 1795 had reserved for the use of United States garrisons in this tract of the northwestern one-third of Ohio, from the Sandusky to the Miami of Lake Erie, later called the Maumee, and westward to the In-

diana line, the whole country belonged to the several Indian tribes, as it were in common, until a treaty made in September 29, 1817, on the Miami. Seven tribes signed this cession of land to the United States, but in doing so a large number of small reservations were kept back for the use of the various bands of the Indians. For instance, the Senecas kept a reservation near what is now Tiffin of thirty thousand acres, the next year increased to forty thousand acres. This was on the east side of the Sandusky river not twenty miles west of Norwalk, the nearest Indian reservation to us. This continued to be the Seneca Indian's home in this part of Ohio until February 28, 1831, when at Washington, D. C., was concluded another treaty with them and this time they were removed to the vicinity of what is now southeast Kansas. We have in the Kansas Historical Society's vaults some of Agent Henry C. Brish's records, who had partial charge in 1831-34, emigrating the Senecas from this place and Delawares from neighboring places of the Firelands to west of the Mississippi. In Book 27 I find an account as follows:

1831, August 1, the U. S. in account with Henry Brish, Agent, for emigrating the Senecas of Sandusky, Ohio, Dr. \$28,574.70. Cr. \$28,399.80.

October 14, 1831, paid E. Dresback and Carey for vaccinating the tribe, \$200.

October 15, paid for three horses and saddles for three Seneca Chiefs, who would not go by water to St. Louis, \$115.

October 16, paid E. Dresback a claim against Hard Hickory and Capt. Good Hunter, Seneca Chiefs, from which they were in custody, \$110.

Shoeing twenty-five horses, \$25.

Services of wagons and horses for collecting and transporting Seneca Indians to Dayton, Ohio—twenty-six parties receive a total of some eighteen or twenty hundred dollars; all itemized (too lengthy to put here), \$2,000.

I think there were four hundred in this batch, but I lose sight of them in the records only that several months later they

are finally landed at their Indian Territory reservation. The canals, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river boats, all were utilized.

Another page of these old 1831-34 Indian Agents' reports tells how Augustine Kennedy, acting sub-agent of the Senecas at Sandusky, gives out presents, of which there were eight kinds, including the name of the Indian, and general remarks:

Small Cloud, Spicer, Wip-ing-stick and Seneca John, three Seneca Chiefs, and Cornstalk, another important personage, each get six yards of calico, six yards domestic, one piece of ribbon, two ostrich feathers, a half of a pack each of hawk bells and eighteen finger rings each.

Seneca Steel, Good Hunter, Tall Chief and Hard Hickory do not get the six yards of calico each but get two pairs of cassenets or leggings and some cotton shawls and the same things that the others did, the eighteen rings each being in demand.

These are called the Cayuga Chiefs and their families, in the column of remarks. George Herron, interpreter for the Senecas, late of Sandusky, only gets nine yards of domestic.

A long list follows of principal and influential men and their families of the Seneca language, late of Sandusky, who are only treated to the nine yards each of domestic. George Curley Eye, John Sky, Wyandot John, Capt. Smith, Nimble Jim, Capt. Bowles, Paulus Brant, and many others I will not name further.

Now, some of these Senecas used to be very well known on the Firelands and had good table manners; sometimes they would do a little work. I notice that one item in the bill of expenses for transferring them is eight dollars for a coffin at St. Louis for a dead Indian who died on the boat April 19, 1832.

What a busy place Gen. Wm. Clark's St. Louis Indian Agency was in those days, 1826 to 1831. The diary kept by his secretary for the agency is also in the Kansas Historical Society, Book 31. I make a few extracts from one, 1827, describing arrivals and departures of Indians:

- June 12. Six Shawnees from Kas-kas-kia emigrating.
June 13. Ten Weas and Miamis, emigrants from Wabash.
June 13. Departed the six Shawnees, arrive three Weas.
June 14. Pe-nis-bia and party of eight Kickapoos arrive;
two depart.
June 15. Thirteen Weas and Miamis depart.
June 16. Ten Kickapoos depart.
June 14. Eleven Delawares arrive. Eleven Delawares de-
part.
June 18. Twelve Iowas arrive.
June 25. Eight Sacs and Foxes arrive.
August 6th and 7th. Shawnees emigrating from Ohio ar-
rive, total 213; four Senecas here.
May 8, 1828. Eighty-seven Kickapoos arrive from Osage
river.
May 12. Eight Fox Indians arrive, Rock river.
May 17. The Kickapoo Prophet arrived with twenty of
his people.
June 12. Fifty-two Delawares arrive.
June 14. Thirty-seven Iowas arrive.
June 23. Thirty-four Kickapoos arrive.
June 24. Fifty Fox Indians arrive.
June 28. Forty-three Delawares depart, also Sacs and
Foxes.
July 20. Seventy-five Sacs arrive.
July 26. Eighty-two Sacs depart.
July 27. Twenty-three Foxes arrive.
June 28. Pinkenshaws depart.
August 1. The Foxes, thirteen in number, with Morgan,
depart for Washington.

And so on through three or four years. Gen. Clark evi-
dently issued rations and kept a sort of caravansary. Hardly
had a tribe of Indians got located in their new homes before
some of them wanted to go back to visit their old hunting
grounds. In many cases delegations were westward bound to
hunt new reservations. For many years St. Louis was a gen-
eral superintendency over all the great West and Kansas, from

1826 to 1846, a general dumping ground for all the emigrant tribes. Those of our northern Ohio people interested in making Kansas a free state, that came to Kansas in the 50's before any of the tribes were removed on down to the Indian Territory oftentimes found acquaintances among the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, Kickapoos, Miamis and other tribes located within fifty miles of Lawrence. The Journeycakes, who used to live in Ashland County within a few miles of Huron county, on the Vermillion and knew the Firelands better than we did, were located in Leavenworth county and were there yet in 1867 when I bought a ticket to Journeycake Station on the Union Pacific Railway. I taught my first school in Kansas in the Delaware trader's store at Journeycake, now called Linwood. The year after they removed to the Cherokee country south of Kansas. At that time there were many adults in middle age from Ohio and Indiana.

I have a copy of a pay roll of the Delawares in Kansas for 1863 embracing 404 family heads and 1101 souls. There were other Delawares living in the Indian Territory then and a good many as volunteers in the Union army, though I think my roll embraced the latter. The roll gives the Journeycake family census as twenty souls. The Jim Ketchum family 51, the Beaver family 28, Black Beaver having been Fremont's guide and suffered great losses by the Civil War in the Indian Territory; the Armstrong family 17. I stayed with them and recently I visited the Delawares in the Indian Territory, stopping all night with Simon Secondine. He told me of Lewis Ketchum being alive yet, born back in Ohio or Indiana, but I was unable to see him. He was eighty or ninety years old and a brother of Rev. James Ketchum, the noted Delaware Methodist preacher, born 1819, there in Ohio or Indiana.

There are many incidents on record and many that are only traditions of our pioneer settlers' experiences in the various townships of the Firelands with these several bands of Indians. Orlando S. Starr, grandson of Smith Starr, of Clarksfield, relates how his grandfather moved into Clarksfield in the fall of 1817 from Connecticut. At the last end of the journey their team consisted of a cow and a horse. The journey made and

the new home to be built, the cow was turned out to seek her living in the woods, but soon came up missing. Persevering search revealed nothing of her, but a friendly Indian to the Clarksfield settlers came to Smith Starr's help. A long twelve or fifteen mile walk to the Indian village at Milan, which I do not think after the War of 1812 was called "Pe-quat-ting," guided by the friendly Indian, revealed her whereabouts. As they drew near they heard the familiar tones of the cow's bell. But it was ringing violently, and upon creeping near, unobserved, they saw a lot of the Indian youths racing after one who had the bell on, around the village. "There is your cow," said his guide. It was killed and eaten by the Indians of that village. There was no easy way to prove which Indians or how to recover the payment, so Mr. Starr went home wiser if poorer. The settlers suffered much that way by loss of cows and horses, though the latter could be recovered. Anything wandering far away from the cabin was likely to be stolen by hungry Indians.

Grandma Caruthers died here in Osage county, Kansas, July 1, 1900, aged ninety-eight. I knew her well, and along at the age of about ninety or ninety-two she had a wonderful memory about her childhood days. Born in 1802 in Pennsylvania, her parents moved on to the Western Reserve, Ohio, when she was little. She remembers distinctly how lazy Indians would watch around until the men folks went off, then they would come into the house and go to the provision cupboard and grab all the eatables, not paying any attention to the women and children. Sometimes the men would catch the Indians and give them a good kicking in return. No murder or shooting was ever done. I think that the Delawares were the free looters in this case, but the whites on the Reserve, she said, looked at all the Indians as being lazy and addicted to pilfering habits. When one like Journeycake, Seneca John, or other of the chiefs came about, then the whites could see that there were good Indians there as well as bad ones. This girl mentioned above, whose maiden name was Nancy Agnes Stiffler, married Joseph Shattuck and moved to Illinois, near Nauvoo, where the Mormons made so much trouble in 1840-46, which troubles these folks

took a hand in against the Mormons. Later in life Mr. Shattuck died and the widow married Noble Caruthers and they moved to Kansas in 1858 in time to take part in the Border Ruffian war and Civil War. She has left some descendants here to ponder over their great-grandmother's century life of pioneer trials, and while she may never have met my old Indian brave of the Sac tribe, Quenemo, to know him, yet they had lives in common. The latter, born of Indian parents at Milan with a life of adventure, camped here near us in the 70's and talked with Orlando Starr, another of our Osage county settlers, about his early life along the Huron river, and said he was a part of the old Seneca tribe around Milan, and when shown a map of that section, seemed to recognize the rivers and lake, and though more than a half century had elapsed, reverted feelingly to his early hunting grounds.

Rev. L. B. Gurley, June 11, 1862, at Norwalk, delivered an address "Fifty Years Ago and Now." This article, so valuable and yet so out of print, would make now-a-days interesting newspaper reading. It is full of Indian and Mission history of the previous one hundred years. Found on page 9 of Vol. 4 of the Pioneers, Mr. Gurley dwells very much on the Wyandot tribe of Indians, whose reservation at Upper Sandusky was not more than twenty miles away, and who hunted much in southwestern Huron county on the head waters of the Huron. These Indians, by the French called Hurons, seemed to be the oldest residents when the Firelands was settled and remained there much the longest of any of the Indian bands. They lived on the Sandusky river and had a reservation here of 109,144 acres, while a smaller band of Wyandots lived on the Huron river of Michigan, ceded at the same time, 4,996 acres. These Wyandots of Ohio by the time that they left in 1843 were well civilized and many of them had become Christians both in the Methodist and Baptist denominations and there were quite good farmers among them. William Walker was the first governor of the Nebraska Territory in 1853-54 and well known among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky. Living near them in Leavenworth county, Kansas, several years (1867-74), I met

them, stayed with them and liked them well, and many of their descendants may be found there today.

As I am getting ahead of my story in following the Senecas and Hurons or Wyandots to Kansas in the 30's and 40's, I will go back again to the close of the Revolution. The treaty at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, by Gen. Anthony Wayne embraced among other two-thirds of Ohio. The other third continued to be Indian territory many years and as has been noted in 1805 by another treaty the western part of the Connecticut Western Reserve was gained, so that not until September 29, 1817, was the Indian ownership purchased by the United States of them for the other third of Ohio. This did not remove any tribes but it limited them to reservations. By close study of the Indian map of Ohio for that date, I count no less than sixteen such small reservations that were reserved in 1817, most of them for their use until 1831. The Wyandot bands had five, four of which they occupied; the Ottawa bands six small reservations, Delawares one, Shawnee three and Senecas one, so that our part of Ohio was a veritable Indian territory up to the 30's.

Our first United States Indian commissioner, as far as I have read, was Rev. Jedediah Morse, of New Haven, Conn., who, by the request of the secretary of the war, traveled around among the Indian tribes during 1820-22 and published his report the latter year. On page 16 he speaks of the Wyandots and Ottawas living along the Huron river of Lake Erie and of their reservations ten or twelve miles from its mouth of five thousand acres where a celebrated Wyandot chief, Walk-in-the-water, died in 1818.

Mr. Morse did not visit each tribe but met delegates at some central points like Detroit and got things a little mixed, for in 1820 the above information fitted the Sandusky river instead of the Huron. He located 2,407 Indians of six tribes in this part of Ohio in some twelve or fifteen places. This book is one of great interest and one from which many of our writers have drawn Indian statistics. I am fortunate in having through the kindness of our Kansas Historical Society a copy, formerly a part of the Yale College library, New Haven, Conn., where

the book was published. I will further add that Rev. Morse placed the total of all the Indians in the United States at 471,136 souls in 1820; the Wyandot Upper Sandusky reservation, forty-four miles south of Sandusky Bay, 364 souls; the Delaware band close by them, 80 souls; the Seneca town, down Sandusky river, who left in 1832, 348 souls; four bands of Ottawas in Ohio, 377 souls, while in Michigan there were then 2,873 Ottawas. The Ohio band of Ottawas after they moved west lived for more than thirty years here near me in what is now Franklin county, Kansas, the county seat being named Ottawa, after them.

A fellow student chum at the Milan Normal School, by name of John Hoak, who resides there yet in Berlin, showed me in the 60's in his father's (Henry Hoak's) backyard premises, a large apple tree, with a long body like a pear tree, the like of which I never saw before or since, evidently growing fifty years before Johnny Appleseed's time. Mr. Hoak said it was a large tree when he moved there as one of the pioneers from Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1831, and bought the land at twelve shillings per acre, and built near this tree. I don't remember but what there might have been others when he settled there, but this was a favorite place in those early days for the Indians to gather and get drinks of liquor from a stranger, who was sure he could reach around the tree. I am a long armed man, but my hands lacked a foot of touching when I tried it, and I am not sure but what Nate and John Hoak laughed at my failure as much as the Indians did in their day. When I was there last at the old Hoak homestead in 1902, Mrs. Henry Hoak, aged eighty-two, lived on it yet, and I know of no better place to get pioneer history than through Milan and Berlin.

My father, Elias Green, a boy of thirteen, came to the vicinity of Milan with his parents, Charles and Electa Perrin Green, in 1833, after the Indians had left, but before many incidents connected with them had been forgotten by the early settlers. One story father told once that I remember now, was about some whites stealing a box of specie out of a load at Sandusky bound for some one of the Indian reservations to pay annuities with, which by treaty agreement was always paid in

gold or silver coin. The boxes, of convenient size, about all a man wanted to do to lift, were made uniformly and sealed after the covers were screwed down. United States soldiers guarded the loads night and day while in transit to their destination. I do not know as any were ever shipped by water from the mint that was used to pay off the Indians with. The robber prepared a similar looking box, filled it with lead, and with the help of a confederate, the guard's attention was called away, possibly to get a drink of whiskey, long enough for him to make the swap and hide his booty. As the right number of boxes were there, the loss was not detected and the robber got away with it, nor was it ever found—a loss to the United States.

There is one thing I never noticed nor have I heard of others finding there on the Firelands Indian graves of modern days. There may have been a burial ground on the Huron but the Sandusky and other localities seemed to be more chosen spots for their graveyards.

Wakeman pioneers tell how along the east bank of the Vermillion, where sugar maples abounded, the Seneca Indians came and made sugar. When through, they stored their bark vessels in a bark hut, stood a stick up leaning against the outside of the door—"not at home, please recognize my rights," which was respected by Indians and whites alike in those times. But finally they came back no more. Two years passed away. The third year the whites entered into possession. The Indians never came any more.

Hon. John Laylin, of Norwalk (1862), relates in Vol. 3, page 85 of the Pioneer, that when living in Bronson in 1819 an incident of how, when himself and wife were off spending the evening at Joseph Crawford's, how some fifteen or twenty Indians had gone into the house and taken peaceable possession, but by midnight had got gloriously drunk on some whisky that they had with them. The squaws had taken possession of their fire arms and knives and retreated to the out doors. When Mr. and Mrs. Laylin returned they did not attempt to go in, but on the squaws' advice returned to their neighbors and stayed all night. When they came back the next morning the Indians humbly asked their pardon for their caper. As every-

thing seemed to be all right, safe and sound, they gladly overlooked the novel house warming. As this was the ground the Wyandots hunted over, not twenty miles from their Upper Sandusky reservation, where they lived until 1843, as mentioned elsewhere, I presume it was them.

The generation of Indians born there in Ohio has about passed away. It is only a few who attain the age of eighty and ninety years of age. I have in the last two years had correspondence with Andrew Blackbird, of Harbor Springs, Mich., an Ottawa of a high education, obtained by self-exertions, mostly in the 50's. He is now about ninety years of age. He has been interpreter for the Indians many years of his life, and in more recent years postmaster of Harbor Springs. He was born in that part of Michigan and has written a pamphlet book about the Ottawa Indians and their traditions. I have the book but find that he says very little about the Ottawa bands who used to live in Ohio and that removed to Kansas in 1833. In the book he relates how in the 40's Rev. Alvin Coe, the Indian missionary, known and related to people of that name in our township of Wakeman on the Firelands, invited him to come down to Ohio to get his education, and he finally did come and spent five years at Twinsburg, Summit county. Learning the blacksmith's trade, he was able to support himself. If he is alive yet, the Huron county people who go up there would enjoy looking him up and seeing what civilization has done for a poor Indian in his case.

We have several names of places and rivers in the West named from Indians who came from our vicinity of Ohio, Delaware, Ottawa, Lenape, Journeycake, Fall Leaf, Quenemo, etc. The town of Quenemo, for the old Sac Indian born on the Huron, was so named about 1870, before the tribe left this reserve, though Quenemo stayed here some years after that. There is a long tradition about Quenemo. I tried to get it but failed. Mr. George Logan says that he understands it, and I herewith present something that I printed twelve years ago:

"The town of Quenemo, founded before the tribe left, near their Mission schools, took its name from this chieftain, and the beautiful Indian legend of Quenemo lends romance to the

name, the only town of this name in existence. The late Dr. E. B. Fenn, of Lyndon, who directly after the war occupied the office of government surgeon and physician of the Sac and Fox Indians at Quenemo, defined the name as well as it could be done in a few words as 'something hoped for;' an appeal, as 'Oh my God!'

"George Logan, Esq., of Quenemo, who has been identified thirty or forty years with the Sac and Fox history, says the legend of Quenemo would fill many pages—that he knows it. Would that we had a Longfellow to translate it to us in the beauty of 'Hiawatha.' Mrs. Ida Ferris, of Osage City, in her historical sketches of March, 1892, gives this short version of the legend as understood by her after interviewing Mr. Logan:

" 'When an Indian commences his speech to tell a tradition, the beginning of which is farther back than he has any idea about, he always begins, 'before time was.' So the Indian tradition of Quenemo, as handed down from generation to generation and told by themselves, reads as follows:

" 'Before time was, we made a treaty with our enemies, that we were not to kill our women prisoners. We had a battle with the North Indians. They captured seven of our women and carried them North. When winter came on and the campaign was abandoned they turned our women loose to find their way homeward as best they could.

" 'They were snowed under in the pine forests of Wisconsin. One by one they died, the living ones eating the flesh of their dead sisters until six had died. The seventh one gave birth to this male child, and in her lost condition, in her terrible extremity, with her dead sisters' bones lying around her, in her anguish and trial she exclaimed: 'Que-ne-me,' or, 'Oh, my God!' She lived on the flesh of her dead sisters, and recovering in spring she made her way home to the tribe.

" 'The warriors held a great council of seven days—one day for each one of the dead and one for the living one and her child—and made him the chieftain of his band and made a covenant with his mother that as long as time should last the title should remain in her family, and that the oldest son of each

family following should be called *Que-ne-mo*. So there has never been but one *Que-ne-mo* at any one time.' "

Having made considerable effort of late years to unravel this Indian history, I will give a little sketch of his and other *Sac* history. The name of the tribe from Hennepin's time down has been commonly known as *Sauk*. Our busy world dubbed it *Sac* only in the last half century. The tribe at the time of Columbus' discovery dwelt near Montreal, Canada, but were driven back up the Lakes, where they confederated with the *Foxes*. They have been fierce warriors and thought nothing of ranging five hundred miles from their villages one hundred years ago to hunt. They were the friend of the British and made annual trips from their home on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to Malden, Canada, to receive presents from British officers.

That was one of the things that induced Black Hawk and the Prophet, with five hundred followers, to go to war with the Illinois settlers of 1832. I don't think *Quenemo* had joined the band then. They had a broad, straight trail for fifty years leading from Rock Island straight away east across the prairies by the south end of Lake Michigan, and St. Mary's Mission across southern Michigan to Detroit and thence only fifty miles more or less to Malden. *Sauk* tarried among the *Ottawas* and *Potawatomes*. They chose their squaws from other tribes, and after such alliances often hunted, lived and went to war with confederate tribes. *Quenemo* had resided with many different bands in as many places: Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, two places in Kansas and Oklahoma that I know about. Born about 1803, he remained there around the Huron until 1819, from his own testimony. He died at the age of about seventy-five in about 1878 on Deer Creek, *Sac* and *Fox* reserve, Indian Territory. In these later years white settlers have plowed and farmed over the grave. I have been to the vicinity of the grave and talked with his associates who buried him and who told me of his gentle ways. Of his life in Kansas, I am indebted to our Clarksfield fellow townsman, Orlando S. Starr, who came here and settled in 1870. He said *Quenemo* used to work for him considerable after the tribe removed, along in the years

1870-74, hoeing crops, cutting up and husking corn. This kind of work he loved to do and would do it as well as any white man. It is very difficult for a Sac Indian to learn English, so that Starr's conversation with him was quite abridged at first, but having the Indian's confidence, he would by maps and signs and words often get quite interesting bits of history. One time Quenemo, from living in the bottoms, had the chills and ague. The doctor prescribed quinine and whisky which the Indian had not the money to buy. So he came to Starr and asked the loan of two and a half dollars. Starr gave him a five dollar bill to get changed. Quenemo had to go to Osage City, twelve or fifteen miles off, to get his whisky. On his return he gave Starr his right change and also an extra bottle of whisky to keep for him and the end of the transaction was satisfactory. He did his work so well that two or three of the neighbors always were glad to hire him. His was a life of poverty and little or no civilizing influences.

Living with his second wife in a bark and pole wigwam in the woods, she became very angry at him for some reason, and grabbing a butcher knife rushed at him to kill him, but he averted the blow and saved himself. There were little children by this wife and grown sons by another. As long as he stayed here he got no annuities, but as often as he journeyed to his tribe and enrolled he would get fifty or sixty dollars per year. There were about one hundred who stayed in Osage county, of Mo-ko-ho-ko's band for fifteen years. The Government removed them twice before the end, but they would soon return. Quenemo journeyed down there in his own way along 1874-76 and soon after died.

Henry Clay Jones, another Indian, one of the smartest and best posted of the tribe, said to me in 1903, that he heard Quenemo make a public speech once in regard to the significance of the color of the trimmings to a calumet: a "Pipe of Peace," that the Sacs and Osages were then passing around in a council that was going on. Mr. Jones said it was short, but the most effective oratory he ever heard, though of the wildest band of our Sac tribe. Warner Craig, an eastern man, one of the town company here, when told by his associates to choose

a name, said, as Quenemo just then opened the council room door and looked in, "I choose the name Quenemo, from my old Indian friend, Quenemo"—"*Something hoped for.*" He belonged successively to Hard Fishes and Mokohoko's band of the Sac Indians.

In Iowa they kept the furthest away from white man's influences and instead of going with Keokuk and the rest of the Sauk and Fox tribes in 1846 to the Osage river in Kansas, they went with the Iowa Indians to the Great Nemahaw river in northern Kansas. In 1854 these Indians, many of them concluding to take farms, Mokohoko and his fellow chiefs and warriors joined their tribe on the Osage. Mokohoko was a smart, shrewd Indian. He had been to Washington and knew something about how to stand up against rascally whites. Toward the last years of the tribe's residence here, he had out of the confederate tribe, Sacs and Foxes, a majority. Albert Wiley, U. S. Indian Agent, an Ohio man from Ottawa, taking charge March, 1867, in his report to the Government, July 30, 1867, said:

"The wild band under Mokohoko is peaceable, docile and willing to assist in carrying out the wishes of the Government. He is a good man to his band which comprises more than half of the tribe. He says that he has not been recognized as a *man* and may have done some things not altogether right."

The tribe here numbered then only 715. Mokohoko would not sign the treaty of October 11, 1868, to give up the diminished reserve and leave for the Indian Territory. Although a majority of his people stood by him, crafty whites, and nearly all the other chiefs, seeing a chance to line their pockets with gold at the expense of the Indians, united in overwhelming Mokohoko and got it through Congress in Andrew Johnson's term, with his proclamation opening it for settlement.

I hope historians may never find the amount of rascality exercised by any individuals seventy-five years ago connected with dealings with the Ohio Indians as I have found here in the so-called, "Indian Ring," that rode rough-shod over the Indians in Kansas from 1853 until 1869, when Gen. Grant's administration placed the Quakers in charge. November 26,

1869, the Indians were gathered up and started off to the Indian Territory. Despite Mokohoko's protestations that he had not signed the cession and that it was his legal home, he was carried off. He returned at once and one hundred or more of his people with him. Many of the half breeds had taken claims and did not have to move. In 1876 the Government carried them all down there again, but they returned and lived here until the fall of 1886. Fifteen years from the cession, Mokohoko had passed away. Buried, no white man knew where.

Captain Sam or Pash-ee-pa-ho now led the band, and Charles H. Shelton, of Wakeman, Huron county, teaching school near by, dismissed their school to go down and see an army officer and force of cavalry take Captain Sam and lift him by force with others into a wagon and take for the last time the poor Indian from his legal home to a new one where for a year guard was kept over them. And all these fifteen years the Government allowed them no annuities that stayed in Kansas, though the chief afterwards put in a claim of some \$77,000.

Governor John Chambers, of Iowa, acting for the United States in a treaty with the Sac and Fox country of central Iowa, October 11, 1842, wherein they ceded it to the United States for something over a million dollars, uses in the conclusion this language: "The President shall assign a tract on the Missouri river or some of its waters which is to be a perpetual residence for them and their descendants." A tract twenty by thirty miles on the head waters of the Osage river was assigned. This old reserve now constitutes a part of Osage and Franklin counties, Kansas. Many of the settlers on the Sac and Fox lands of Iowa in the 40's came here and settled on these lands in the 60's. The settlers of Huron and Erie counties, Ohio, never will have to feel that the Indian title to their lands was got by fraud and rascality. Let us think kindly of old Quenemo and his descendants.

CHARLES R. GREEN,*

February 22, 1905.

Lyndon, Kansas.

*Charles R. Green was born in Milan, November 8, 1845. His parents were Elias and Mary Ann Shelton Green. He was raised in Wakeman and Clarksfield and served through the war (62-65) in the Norwalk Co. "A" of 101st O. V. I. At the close of the war he entered

HISTORICAL.

The following very interesting and valuable historical papers are from an *Industrial Edition* of the *Chicago Times*, of Chicago, Ohio, October 19, 1905:

EARLY DAYS OF RICHMOND, NEW HAVEN, NORWICH AND GREENFIELD.

RICHMOND: BY MRS. F. C. HERSHISER.

Richmond township is the southwest corner township of Huron county, is bounded on the north by Norwich township, east by New Haven township, south by Crawford county, west by Seneca county, is five miles square and divided in four equal sections.

Section one we will say more about farther on. Sections two, three and four were densely covered with forest trees, such as oak, beech, hickory, maple, ash, elm, basswood, interspersed here and there with poplar and walnut trees. The original name of Richmond was Cannon, in honor of Samuel Cannon, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

Section one—the southeast part of it at a very early day was thought to be a lake, as decaying Indian canoes were found along its shores by the early white settlers, at this time being

the Milan Normal School, under Prof. Samuel F. Newman, and studied two years, teaching his first school in a Milan district.

He went to Kansas in 1867 and has been identified with her interests ever since, although he lived in Clarksfield and Wakeman temporarily in 1874-80. He taught school several years. His business has been farming, but he has been a student and writer of historical matters all his life—having a large library to assist him in his work. He is a life member of the Firelands Society and an active member of the Kansas Historical Society.

Living in eastern Kansas on the old Sac and Fox Indian Reserve, he has gathered pioneer narratives and Indian history, enough for several books. Having a printing office of his own, he has two or three books partly printed, among which is Clarksfield and Wakeman local history. Having been among the Indians more or less, he gets assistance from them in his work.

He was married to a Wakeman girl, Miss Flavia A. Barbour, at Wolf Creek, Tama county, Iowa, December 28, 1869. Two of the six children born to the union and the mother died in the eighties. Two, the eldest and youngest, Mrs. Mary A. Haskins and Morris E. D. Green, are settled probably for life in Wakeman. The others live in Kansas.

almost a worthless piece of land. Along the middle part of the north side cranberries grew in abundance, at the south side is the huckleberry marsh. In a few years the farmers made prairie hay from a part of it; the ground being too soft and miry, it had to be done by hand, mowed with the scythe, carried together and made in stacks, being drawn out during the winter when the ground was frozen hard.

In a few years more ditches were constructed, the land being tilled from the edges, corn and potatoes being the principal crops. Only a few years ago Hollanders settled along the east side, beginning to experiment in celery growing, which has developed into one of the finest celery gardens of the country. During this year a large acreage of the territory has been purchased by Pittsburg parties and is now being surveyed into one hundred acre lots. It is reported that they are engaging all the men possible with their teams to plow as much of these grounds as possible this fall, expecting in the spring to put fifty men on each one hundred acres. Just what will develop from this deal time alone will tell.

Before the lands of Richmond were offered for sale, the thousands of bushels of cranberries that grew annually on the marsh allured to the north shore a settlement of squatters. An important part of their business was picking cranberries and selling them to distant settlers. Hunting necessarily claimed a good share of their attention. With the sale of their cranberries, deer skins, shack pork, coon skins and the produce of a small patch of potatoes, they managed to live, but made no improvements to entitle them to the name of settlers, nor did any of them ever become owners of the lands on which they lived.

Along the south shore a man by the name of Moorhead lived who was for many years the only resident of Richmond.

The first land sold for settlement was by Isaac Mills to William Tindall, in 1825, the Ezekiel Buckingham farm now owned by G. W. Holtz. Mr. Tindall set out an orchard, the first in Richmond, consisting of fifty-three trees taken from John Appleseed's nursery. A short time before this two men came to this farm. One was soon taken sick and died, being

the first death in the township and the first one buried in New Haven cemetery.

In 1833 Amos Ogden settled on the farm now owned by Clay Sharpless. He was the first permanent settler of Richmond township.

Reuben Franklin came in 1833, settling on the Ed. Franklin farm. Jacob Croninger in 1835 settled on the farm now owned by E. W. Fast.

Philip Upp also came in 1835, settling on the farm now owned by Arch Riddle.

Then others came, Eleazer Day, William Hutchinson, Daniel Sykes, Thomas Williams, Jonas Fackler, William Johnson, Huriah Robinson, James Youngs, Samuel Post, Robert Moore, John Keesy. These were mostly in the east part of the township. Some in the western part were Michael Lutts, Robert Willoughby, Henry Knavel, Henry Rush, Rupely, Esterline, Cline, Anderson and possibly others.

In the early white settlers' days a few Indians were here; the writer remembers of hearing grandfather Sykes tell of seeing them. Wolves were so plentiful the people were compelled to house up their calves and sheep at night. Deer were so numerous as to eat and come to the barn with the cattle, which pastured any and every where, each farmer having a bell on one cow in order to find them. A good many bears were here, the last one being killed by Jacob Steele, Sr., in the huckleberry marsh. Small game was plentiful; squirrels were in abundance.

ORGANIZATION.

From 1815 to 1835 Richmond township was attached to New Haven. At the April election of 1836 Amos Ogden was elected supervisor for Richmond township, being the first sworn officer of the township. In March, 1836, the householders of the township met at the home of Philip Upp. Eleazer Day acted at chairman and secretary to petition the county commissioners of Huron county for an organization of the township under the name of Richmond. The following persons signed the petition: Eleazer Day, Jacob Croninger, Joseph Anderson,

Hugh Carson, Wm. Carson, N. Carson, Wm. Linglefelter, Israel Randal, Godfrey Lake, Elijah Packard, Wm. Hutchison, Geo. Day, Abram Carey, Amos Ogden, Henry Knavel, James Dailey, Jesse Williams, James Young, Charles Skinner, Samuel Spencer, Wm. Hill, Thomas Hill, Solomon Billings, Joseph Light and John Carpenter.

The petition was granted and an election for township officers ordered to take place the fourth of July following. The record of this election cannot be found, but it is thought the following officers were elected: Reuben Franklin, Wm. Hutchinson and Jacob Croninger, trustees; Eleazer Day, clerk; Philip Upp, treasurer; Amos Ogden, justice of peace.

In 1840 W. H. Pond was elected justice of the peace, serving three years. He was wholly and entirely in sympathy with the squatter element. The lawlessness of this element had become a serious question among the people, causing a division, making two factions standing sternly opposed to each other morally. In 1843 Mr. Pond was a candidate for re-election, Amos Roop being his opponent. Two elections were held, resulting in a tie vote for each candidate. At the third election Mr. Roop received two the most votes. The election was contested but resulted in favor of Mr. Roop. The civilizing influence of his judicial administration struck a death blow to the squatter rule. A sort of moral revolution as it were. The elections were held, and public business transacted for many years in private houses. Today we have two townhalls, one at the center of the township, the other in Chicago precinct.

The first tavern or wayside inn, as they were called in those days, was kept by Mr. Pond on land now owned by Wm. Resh, just across the road from the home of J. W. Eitle. Michael Lutts built the second one near Union Bethel on land now owned by Sylvester Hoyles. The third one was kept by Abram Pollinger for many years on the farm now belonging to the E. U. Pollinger heirs. These have long since passed out of existence, the latter one burning down about thirty years ago.

The officers of today are: Trustees, Wm. Riddle, Ed. Tanner and Matt Carothers; clerk, C. H. Clark; treasurer, F. C. Hershisser; justices of peace, D. N. Carpenter and C. W. Sage;

constables, John Willoughby and Irvin Coder; assessor, Wm. Cox; board of education, president, W. G. Channing; clerk, C. H. Clark; W. N. Keesy, Ed. Miller, Geo. Dawson and H. J. Joldersma; pike commissioners, J. F. Smith and J. E. Fink. Also have twelve road supervisors and ten sub-school directors.

In no way can we bring to the reader the vast change in the amount of public business done from early days until 1905. We have in our possession a tax apportionment belonging to the township of 1850, the apportionment for that year for all purposes being \$285.15, the amount for all purposes in 1905 being \$6,546.11. Also have this apportionment and can say these figures are a true statement.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The first school of Richmond township was taught by Mrs. Harriett Carson in her own home, a little log cabin on the farm now owned by Mr. Warren Severance on the center road, she being paid by subscription. The first school paid by public money was taught by Mr. Ivory in a little house on the Elizabeth Buckingham farm. In 1837 the township was divided into two school districts; two school houses were built, the first frame buildings in the township. The one to the west part was built on the Croninger farm on land now owned by Mrs. Ellen Clark; the first teacher was Eliza Day, of home talent. The one to the west part was built on land now owned by the John Waltz heirs, the first teacher being Geo. Forquer, of Norwalk. Our school work has advanced until we now have nine districts and one joint district with ten good school houses, each being supplied with the best of teachers, except one which has been discontinued for the present on account of no pupils to attend. Listen to the comparison of wages. In early days \$12 per month was common wages, the teacher boarding around with the scholars, then just for short term. Today our teachers are receiving \$40 per month for eight months term.

OUR CHURCHES.

In the cares, toils, privations and hardships of pioneer life our fore-parents did not forget their Heavenly Father. Sunday

Schools were organized at school houses, prayer meetings and preaching services were held in private homes and school houses, Rev. Michael Long preaching the first sermon of the township at the home of Jacob Croninger on the farm now owned by W. N. Keesy in the fall of 1838. In 1849 the United Brethren Church was built near the Philip Upp home. A number of years ago this house was sold to the German Baptist Society. Religious services have been discontinued here, the house sold to Wm. Cox during this year, moving it to his home. Rev. Michael Long was the first pastor.

In 1858 the Zion Lutheran Church was built on the corner of the Simon Dick farm now owned by J. W. Miller about a mile west of Chicago, Rev. Wm. Schmakero being the first pastor.

In 1860 the Union Bethel Church house was built on the Tiffin road near the west side of the township, was built by subscription and is open to all religious denominations. Across the road from this house is our largest township cemetery.

In 1897 the Mennonite Church was built on the Samuel Miller farm near Chicago, the first service held at this place being the funeral service of Ord Miller, a school teacher, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller.

We have had such industries as come in a farmer's life, saw mills, cider mills, tile and brick yards, etc. The soil being very productive, the principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, potatoes. The growing and baling of hay has become one of the best paying crops to the Richmond farmer. We owe a debt of gratitude to our fore-parents for their Christian zeal and principles taught and instilled into their posterity. Richmond has furnished men and women who have gone out in nearly all the walks of life, some of them today filling very honorable and responsible positions. We do not think there will be found in any township in Huron county finer country residences, better kept farm buildings, well tilled lands, more comfortable homes, better society than in Richmond.

The oldest persons in the township at present are John Carrothers, Mrs. Hannah Kirkwood, Mrs. Anna Waltz, Mrs. Fred Gosch, Mrs. Arthur Willoughby, P. M. Hershisier, Mr.

and Mrs. Robert Willoughby, who began housekeeping on the farm where they now live in October, 1845; J. H. Keesy, James Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fast. These being past eighty years old or nearly that age. The youngest person to our knowledge being a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fritz, Saturday, October 14, 1905.

The first birth to permanent settlers was Savilla, the daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Susan Cline.

The first death that occurred among the settlers was that of Mrs. Higley.

Richmond has never been blessed with any towns save that part of Chicago called Millertown. Years ago it had two small groceries.

In 1839 a post office was established in the township. John Foglesong was postmaster, the office being in his house on land now owned by G. W. and J. W. Holtz on the Tiffin road. This office was of short duration.

The Tiffin road was the first one opened. It began in 1836 and was completed in four years. In many low places trees were cut and laid crosswise in the road; streams had to be forded.

Richmond has only a few miles of railroad. The Sandusky and Newark division of the B. & O. cuts a small corner off the northeast part. We have two men living now in the township who worked on this old roadbed, P. M. Hershiser and John Carrothers. The Chicago division runs from the east side half way across the township. Street car lines we have none. Telephone service is quite well extended through the township, having our centrals at Attica, Chicago and New Washington.

We have the rural mail system and have our mail carried to our doors—one of the best improvements of the day.

With our first election on the 4th of July and all other things leading up to our present prosperity, let us all say, with the poet,

Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

NEW HAVEN: BY MRS. H. J. HELLER.

The history of New Haven is, for several reasons one of peculiar interest, being the first township settled in the territory comprising Huron county. The village was the first one formed and plat laid out within the present limits of the county. New Haven is number one, range twenty-three, and was so known until it received its name. Is bounded on the north by Greenfield, east by Ripley, south by Plymouth (this boundary is the limit of "Firelands Territory"), on the west by Richmond. The principal stream is the Huron river, which flows in a northerly and easterly direction to the lake.

Almost one-fourth of the township, section number four, was originally a wet prairie or marsh. In an early day, cranberries, huckleberries, "sauger," wild ducks and pigeons were the principal products found on this marsh, but today it is reclaimed by an extensive system of drainage, so that farmers have a rich reward for their labor, in grass, grain and corn. Celery is also extensively grown. All of this work has been accomplished within the past forty years. The marsh feeds a small stream known as Marsh Run, tributary to Huron river. It is a fact not generally known that this marsh is the largest tract of this kind of land in the United States.

The early settlers speak of the remains of an old fortification found upon the land formerly owned by David Dow, within the limits of the town plat.

Caleb Palmer was the pioneer of New Haven. He entered the township for settlement in 1811. Without doubt he was the first white settler; being a surveyor, he had tramped the forest in that capacity some years before. In 1810 he bought land. In 1811 he made the first settlement, coming from Trumbull county with his wife and two children. Two men, Woodcock and Newcomb, came with him but did not remain long. Palmer, it is said, had a peculiar aversion about leaving anything concerning himself to posterity and destroyed many valuable papers that would be of incalculable value in the history of that early day. The descendants of Caleb Palmer still occupy the land cleared and settled by this pioneer. H. M. Palmer, a grandson, has within

the past few years built a modern and commodious farm home near the site of the original log cabin. Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, was an inmate of the home of Caleb Palmer.

New Haven, was settled by a superior class of men, many of them having enjoyed unusual educational advantages. Many of them were endowed with more material goods than pioneers in a new country usually are.

Who the pioneers were that came after Palmer is not definitely known.

In 1814 Reuben Skinner and family settled on the farm now owned by Wm. H. Skinner. The descendants now of this family still living in the township are: W. H. Skinner, E. R. Skinner, Mrs. Ralph Snyder, Miss Lizzie Snyder, Mrs. Lafe Davis, Mrs. A. J. Miller and W. J. Skinner. J. B. Lewis came into the township in 1821. One son, J. S. Lewis, is still living here. John Loveland, another prominent pioneer, came in 1819. O. A. Loveland and family still live on land formerly owned by his father. Mrs. C. N. Young, a granddaughter, occupies the old homestead.

In the olden times no grass grew in the streets of New Haven. The mercantile business was of great magnitude. The pioneers in business were Royal A. Powers, Hopkins, Hinman, and Williams, who had a large stock of goods; Ives and Askins, and there were others. Later T. W. Crowell and Sumner Webber. At one time there were five dry goods stores, and it was not an unusual thing for the larger ones to take in five hundred dollars a day. New Haven was on the direct thoroughfare from the south to Lake Erie. The merchants had a good home trade and had liberal patronage from the hundreds of teamsters that drove through with their produce from Mansfield and other points. They drove six-horse teams with their immense wagons called "Land Schooners." We of the younger generation in this day of rapid transit with steam and trolley cars, cannot conceive of the inconvenience of the going and coming of our forefathers.

Among the industries of the pioneer days were numberless small industries. Manufacturing was started in an early day of

our history. Shoemaking was the principal industry. Sometimes there were as many as forty and fifty journeymen at this trade in the village.

Other trades were established and flourished. Iron foundries were established 1832. Later, Bostwick's fanning mills and valve. Besides these there were cabinet shops, a steam mill ashery; three or four tanneries run upon a large scale.

In 1816 a two-story log cabin was built by Martin Kellogg for a Masonic hall and other purposes.

The first white child born in the township was Ruth Palmer, daughter of Caleb Palmer.

The first couple married were James Skinner and Harriet Beymer, married by Caleb Palmer, J. P.

The first school was taught by Sophia Barney.

The first cemetery was laid out on the Skinner farm. The earliest death was in 1817, a Mr. George Beymer.

Mail was carried through New Haven as early as 1809 or 1810 and as late as 1813 by a man named Facer. Andrew Brewbaker succeeded Facer. The route was from Mansfield to the mouth of the Huron river. Joseph Dana was the first postmaster. There is no doubt but that Caleb Palmer was the first regularly commissioned postmaster May 9, 1816. An old receipt with Return J. Meigs' autograph with that date is still in existence and establishes the fact that Palmer was the first one appointed by the Government.

About 1816 or 17 several frame buildings were erected for lodging purposes for the weary wayfaring man. The large building now occupied by Mrs. Maria Tuttle is the last landmark left of the tavern industry.

Unlike many pioneer settlements, New Haven had a resident physician in the first years of its existence. Samuel B. Carpenter with Royal A. Powers began practice of medicine in 1814 and continued up to 1820. They had a lucrative practice. Dr. John B. Johnson arrived in 1820, continued to practice until his death in 1824, leaving four children, one Mrs. Jane Knight, wife of Wm. F. Knight, both lifelong residents of this place. Three descendants of the family are still living in this village: C. H. Knight, Miss Hermie Knight and Mrs. Roxy

Watts. Dr. Lemuel Powers, Dr. Dimmick and Dr. Philo Hoy were prominent pioneer physicians of no mean reputation.

With the advent of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, now the B. & O., the prosperity of New Haven began to wane. The people of the village were called upon to aid this enterprise to the extent of a few thousand dollars, which likely would have been done had not Judge Ives advised adversely to extending any financial aid, as did the tavern men, fearing their business would be damaged should the railroad run through the village.

New Haven has always maintained good schools, even with the loss of a large amount of business, as the people believe in making the best of what remains of the old time prosperity. There are good school houses in all the sub-districts. There is a good brick school building in the village, with modern equipments, heated by a furnace. C. J. Jenney is superintendent of the schools. The high school ranks third with the state school board.

At present we have four stores, each doing a fair share of the business of the community and surrounding country.

George S. Minnick, our present postmaster, who was commissioned in January, 1905, carries a full line of groceries and notions in the I. O. O. F. Building.

Oran E. Bevrer has a good general store with a first class stock of dry goods and a full line of groceries.

D. F. Dawson, township clerk, has a stock of men's shoes, whips, hardware, cigars. He also runs a barber shop in connection with his other business.

D. G. Miller has a pool table and restaurant in the building formerly occupied by Alton Snyder.

L. S. Heller runs a drug store with a good stock of goods. In his building are the public toll lines of the Bell and Local telephones. He is also in charge of the S. M. & N. ticket office.

G. W. Smith and Alton Snyder have quite an extensive plant known as The New Haven Foundry Company. During the past summer they erected a large two-story machine shop well equipped with lathes for wood and iron. It is heated and

lighted with gas from a gas well that was put down six months ago.

The Smith Bros. have a good saw mill that keeps them busy during the winter months.

Dickinson & Bevier are now hustling coal dealers.

A. J. Mills has a well equipped machine shop in the old blacksmith building.

George Dickinson & Son bale and ship large quantities of hay.

During the summer the S. M. & N. electric line has been built from Norwalk to Plymouth and Chicago Junction. This brings us into closer touch with the surrounding towns. Several new houses have been erected, some old ones remodeled. The M. E. Church has recently been re-seated, painted and with other repairs gives our town a somewhat metropolitan air. This winter we are to have a lecture course.

No. 41, I. O. O. F. Lodge effected an organization in the township in 1845. It had a large membership and it was in a flourishing condition. The present membership is thirty. The lodge was the parent of Plymouth, Shelby, Attica, Rome and Centerton.

Easter Rebekah Lodge No. 458 was organized in 1897.

Hive No. 90 L. O. T. M. was organized in 1898.

New Haven has also a flourishing K. O. T. M. lodge.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP: BY E. L. NIVER.

Norwich township being one of the thirty townships of the Firelands, derives its name from its Connecticut namesake, and was thus named November 9, 1808, and is divided into four sections, as were each of the townships comprising the Firelands.

The tract known as Norwich township was drawn by nineteen persons as a compensation for their losses, but the major part of them soon disposed of their claims and in 1815 Daniel L. Coit, a speculator, had become the owner of the township, except a portion of the first section.

Having thus gained control, he had the township surveyed into 100 acre lots, 160 rods east and west and 100 rods north

and south. Philip Hopkins, one of the owners, was the surveyor. The surveying party built a small log house, the first in the township (1816) on lands now owned by Ragan Merling. Chauncey Woodruff and Wilder Lawrence were the first settlers with their families, settling in the central part of the township, February 10, 1817.

Litigations as to titles of property kept settlers from making improvements, except for living, and this kept others from entering the township with a view of making settlements.

In 1827 Coit resurveyed the land and sold to settlers, old and new, at two dollars per acre, and improvements began in earnest, and a new era began to dawn, as the industriously inclined from the settled districts of the East began to seek a place where they might make a home for themselves and their families in the West.

As the tract was heavily timbered, which must be removed before the seed could be sown, which was to furnish their food, and a place of shelter yet to be built, labor and privation welcomed them when they made their arrival.

Today their ancestors are enjoying the results of their labors.

Instead of the dense forest that welcomed them, we see the well fenced and tilled farm today.

Instead of the small log house, which was to them, we see today the comfortable and commodious farm house and stock and grain barns. That the residents of the township of today inherited the sturdy qualities of their forefathers is manifest by fully 90 per cent owning their homes.

The first physician who settled in the township was Dr. Hulbert. He came in 1825 and practiced until his death in 1828. The present resident physician is Dr. Clymer.

The first road opened in the township was made by Gen. Beal and his army, in 1812, leading from Wooster to Fremont. The trail came into the township at the southeast corner and ran northwesterly and left the township about one and one-half miles east of the west corner.

The first post route through the township extended from

Tiffin to Fitchville, established in 1827, with Adam Hance as carrier.

The first white person born in the township was Owen Fletcher, born February 22, 1818, and the first death, an infant son of Wilder Lawrence, February 18, 1817, nine days after their arrival at their new home in the wilderness. August Cook and Miss Martha Fletcher were the first couple to fall in love, or to make it manifest by marriage vows, March 3, 1819. The first frame dwelling was built three years later.

Norwich has had a post office since 1827, located at North Norwich (being in the northwestern part of the township), Naum Gilson being postmaster. In 1838 the Sandusky and Mansfield was built, passing through the east part of the township.

In 1840 H. M. Owens built a store and warehouse on the railroad in the northeast part of the township, forming the nucleus of Havana.

A store and sawmill was built about the same time farther south along the railroad, and from its central position between Sandusky and Mansfield the town was named Centerton. The saw mill soon burned but was rebuilt. The second mill followed in the wake of its predecessor. The third mill was built and its various owners continued to do a paying business for many years. W. M. Smith, the last owner, sold the mill to Sandusky parties and the old structure was razed. Messrs. Childs Bros. and Heisler, however, continue buying timber and ship in the log from Centerton. Naturally the two towns situated on the railroad began to grow.

In 1848 post offices were established at Havana and Centerton. The present postmasters being Allen Satchell and Lawrence Bigham respectively. The North Norwich office was abolished in 1858.

Ira Holloway opened a store at North Norwich in 1835. He soon retired from business. In 1840 Wm. Fish started in business in the same business in the same room, continuing for about five years.

The business interests at Havana at present are represented as follows:

Geo. Van Horn—General merchandise.
Seymour Cushman—Brick and tile.
Heyman Milling Co.—Grain, feed and coal.
Geo. Bechtel, Jacob Krupp & Son—Blacksmiths.
Gus Furniss—Livery.
Dr. Clymer—Physician and surgeon.
Oscar Gregory—Live stock, wool and seeds.
Wheeler & Griffin—Live stock and wool.
Jacob Hammel—Meat market.
Otto Zoll—Saloon and restaurant.

The business interests at Centerton at present are represented as follows:

L. Bigham—General merchandise.
E. L. Niver—Farm implements, fencing, etc.
Heyman Milling Co.—Grain, flour, feed and coal.
Childs Bros. & Heisler—Timber, live stock and wool.
Griffin & Wheeler—Live stock and wool.
D. A. White—Boarding house.

In March, 1817, Rev. Coe preached the first sermon in the township. In 1820 Dennis Goddard organized the first class of the M. E. Church, meetings being held at the houses of its members until a school house was built where meetings were held. A church was built in 1837.

A second class of the M. E. Church was formed in the southeast part of the township in 1841.

In 1842 they erected a brick church at Centerton. Rev. Coby is the present minister.

The first class does not have an existence at present but in its stead a class was formed, who built a church at Havana, where they continue to worship.

The U. B. Church was organized in 1859. In 1861 a church was erected by them at North Norwich.

The Universalists have a strong society also. Their church is at Havana.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1819. It was located in the northwest part of the township, Miss Aurilla Lindsey being the first teacher. The school was supported by subscription. The second house was built in 1824. In this a Miss Ellis taught a term in the summer, and Augustus Cook in the winter of 1825.

SOCIETIES.

Live Oak Grange, 747, P. of H. was organized March 23, 1874, with twenty-two charter members. They erected a hall in 1876. The organization thrived. Meetings were held regularly many years. Interest waned at last and the charter surrendered and the building sold.

Centerton Lodge, I. O. O. F. 607, was organized July 4, 1875, with the following charter members: E. V. B. Buckingham, A. Gage, W. S. VanHorn, John Miller, C. L. Rolfe, G. H. Miller, W. H. Frost, H. N. Nichols, C. E. Trimmer, Franklin Wood and A. F. Sweetland. Meetings are held on Thursday night. The society is in a flourishing condition, owning their hall.

The K. O. T. M. are represented also with a good lodge, their place of meeting being at Havana.

GREENFIELD: BY FRANK CAMPBELL.

The history of Greenfield has for several reasons a peculiar interest. The time that has passed since the pioneer first walked into the wilderness by the side of the Huron river is almost four score and ten years. Strange and startling scenes have been enacted upon its brink, before and since then. The first person that came into the township for the purpose of settlement was William McKelvey, Jr., in the year 1810, but the first house built was by Hanson Read in 1811, and the first white child born in the township was Franklin Read in 1812. The first marriage was that of William Smith to Miss Lovina Pierce in 1817. The first marriage notice published was in the "Sandusky Clarion" in 1824, and was the following:

"Postscript—Nuptials—Extra — Marriage — On the 20th ultimo, at the house of Nathaniel Haynes, by Thomas Tilton, Esq., William Davis, an African, to Nancy Hunter, a white woman, both of Greenfield.

Oh, dear, what can the matter be,
Will no one deign to marry me?
Yes, Cupid kept his shaft not back,
He missed the white, but hit a black."

Mr. Seba Mather erected the first frame building in the township in 1820. The first death in the township was that of an infant son of Samuel and Nancy Spencer in 1816, and the first person buried in the Steuben cemetery was a daughter of David Lovell.

But now, where once were no sounds but those of nature, there has come the hum of industry, the bustling of trade, a hurrying to and fro, the greetings of man with man, the activity impelled by varied human interests, men who were babes when the country was new, grew old and went down to their graves. In the midst of change only the Huron river went on unchanged. In the winter of 1814 the first grist mill was erected on the Huron river near where the Phoenix mills now stand. The frame was made of poles with forked stakes driven into the ground for a foundation and a roof made of "shakes" and the bolt was turned by hand with a crank. The present stone mill was built by Barnett Roe in 1856 and is now owned by Mr. A. W. Grandon, who has brought it up to its present standing and is doing quite an extensive business.

The first postoffice was established in 1818 and was called "Lafayette." In 1835 it was changed to Steuben and continued under that name until the rural delivery took its place. The first postmaster was Joseph Cook and the last named person who had charge of the office was Mrs. Mary Wright. Mr. W. J. Boice, who has been in charge of the delivery route since it started, has given the best of satisfaction to his patrons and has not made a mistake nor missed a day, although many times he has met with stormy weather and bad roads.

The first saw mill in the township was built in 1819 on the Huron river north of Steuben and the only mill in the township at present is now owned by Mr. J. F. Bliss, who has of late done quite an extensive and prosperous business.

The first school was taught by Miss Annie Mather in a little log school house north of Steuben in 1819, and now we have nine school buildings in the township, all in good repair, and all in charge of good teachers with the use of modern school books and other appliances to teach the young minds.

In the past and not very many years since Steuben had two hotels, three blacksmith shops, a carriage factory, chair factory, a grist and saw mill, tailor shop, carding machine, wagon shop, three saloons, two dry goods stores, three shoe shops, two groceries, besides an ashery and tannery, nearly all doing business at one time, but as the township grew older and their patronage decreased, they gradually went out of business.

Of late years Greenfield has been without a hotel. Recently Mr. C. T. Burdge opened the Steuben House and is doing quite an extensive business.

The veteran blacksmith, Mr. George Hopkins, is at present the only blacksmith in the township, having been in business here about twenty-five years and receives a goodly share of patronage.

Mr. A. W. Stringham has been connected with the dry goods and grocery business and in fact has kept a general store here for a number of years. No man in Steuben is more attentive to his business. He is of a quiet and reserved disposition, nevertheless is very industrious and energetic and has built up a very successful trade and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all classes of citizens. His store is the only one in Steuben at present.

Mr. Seba Mather opened the first public house in the township in the year 1816, which he kept until 1820, when he discontinued and established the mills east of Steuben and carried on an extensive business for thirty years, when he retired to his farm and spent the remainder of his life and died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the

cabin of Erastus Smith in the year 1815. A church organization was not effected until the year 1822, when the first Congregational Church was formed and the society built the first church building about the year 1832, and the building stands in Steuben today.

The Freewill Baptist Church was erected in the year 1843. This church is at present without a pastor.

The Congregational Church has been greatly improved within the past year by having a new furnace for heating the church, by being resealed, new roof, new carpet and newly papered and painted, and is at this time in a prosperous condition both financially and in membership. This church is nearly seventy-five years old.

There is a stone quarry on the east bank of the Huron river, now owned by Elias Easter. It was first opened by Ezra Smith at an early date. The quarry underlies a considerable tract of land and is sandstone of the newer formation. Much of the stone from this quarry was shipped to Columbus and used in the erection of the State House. The quarry at present is abandoned. There exists also on the farm of Mr. Easter, bog iron ore, but in what quantity is not known.

In 1847 Mr. Harlan Simmons, while plowing through an excavation on his farm (now owned by George Baker), made by a large uprooted tree, came upon two copper kettles, one a five pail and the other a three pail kettle, the latter within the former, and both lying bottom upwards. By whom they were buried and for what purpose can only be conjectured, but they were evidently buried at an early period as indicated by the appearance of the vessels and by the size of the tree under which they were placed. One of the kettles is now in possession of Alonzo Simmons, of North Fairfield.

Dr. Moses Sanders, of the township of Peru, was one of the earliest physicians that practiced in Greenfield. The first resident physician was Dr. Niles, who came to the township in 1831.

Dr. S. McCammon began the practice of his profession in 1845 and died in 1870. There was one or two resident physicians in the township after the death of Dr. McCammon, but

their stay was comparatively brief. There is no physician living in the township at present.

The pioneers of this township with their small beginnings did not realize the importance of their work eighty years ago, but now the township has grown to vast proportions above the most sanguine expectations of all parties. On all sides stand beautiful residences and barns, fine farms, some large, some small. The trees grow with color and sweeping down to the water's edge of the Huron send a brilliant reflection out from shore. The center of the township is two hundred and ninety feet above the lake and the surface of most of the township is covered with irregular, undulating hills of gravel and drift. So many years have now elapsed since the settlement of Greenfield, where our pioneers cleared away the forests, tilled the soil and at last left all to their children and children's children, where today they live in luxury and peace on the farms that are dotted with fine homes, attended with prosperity and happiness. Compare the present with eighty years ago.

The lot of the pioneer was not altogether lonely and cheerless. Companionship was not wanting—other settlers soon arrived in the township and they assisted one another in their toils, with light hearts and merry rivalry. The raising of a cabin, the opening of a road, the log-rolling and burning and the husking-bee were the signal for all to gather together and turn the hardest tasks into sport. Nor was the rustic dance neglected. On the rude floor of the cabin the pioneer youth and his sweetheart, clad not in broadcloth and silks, but in half tanned deer-skin, ranged themselves for the lively notes of the violin. A few tallow candles lent a dim and glimmering light, but the bright cheeks of the maidens did not need the shade, the color would bear the strongest light. The dance begins, and the cares of field and kitchen are soon forgotten. Soft eyes meet loving glances and the hours sped away as if on golden wings.

The Steuben cemetery has been greatly improved during the past year. It has been thoroughly graded and leveled, gravel walks and roads have been made through the entire grounds, also an addition of several acres has been added and laid out into lots and numbered. Several hundred dollars have been

expended, all done under the direction of William Gamble, who has indeed left nothing undone and has received many thanks from the citizens of the township.

Steuben has at present two telephone stations. Many farmers through the township also have the lines in their residences, and would not do without them.

We have an electric railway which has been built within the past year and has increased the value of land in the township from ten to fifteen dollars per acre.

Much might be said by way of improved machinery of all kinds, the bountiful crops, the health of the township, good prices for all kinds of produce which we are blessed with at the present time.

Can any one tell us what changes will take place in Greenfield in the next four score years?

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. M. H. GIBBS.

My recollections of Norwalk date back to May 17, 1835. We had landed at Huron the night before from a steamboat from Buffalo. As we rode into the town from Milan street, through West Main, beyond what is now Pleasant street, the street for the whole distance looked as though set to bean poles. For what are now the pride of Norwalk, our beautiful maples, were then just set out, by order of the first mayor of our city, "Uncle" Platt Benedict, and were merely saplings with the tops cut off, with a cloth tied over the top of each one, giving but faint promise of the beauty they were to develop in later years.

To my sister Lizzie and myself, two homesick little girls, who had come from the pine covered hills of western New York, the one green spot in all the town was the lone little pine, still standing, now a large tree, in Dr. Simmons' yard. It was for a long time the only evergreen tree. Several years after, Mrs. Samuel T. Worcester permitted some of us young girls, who were her pupils, to step on the earth surrounding some fir trees, which had been sent her from Boston, that we might be able

to say that we had stood on Boston ground! A great honor, in her estimation!

My uncle, Judge David Higgins, was living in the house now occupied by Mrs. Augustus Joslin, while the house where James Gibbs lives, and which had been "Old Whyler's" dry goods store, was being fitted up for a dwelling. The house has remained in the family ever since. The original settlers of Norwalk, Platt Benedict and wife, David Gibbs and family, and others who came with them from Connecticut, drew around them a corresponding class, a large number of refined, intellectual and cultured men and women, who imparted a corresponding character to the society of Norwalk during the early years of its history. Many of the men have made their mark in the history of the state.

Among many whom I might name of the women, were Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Boalt, daughters of Gov. Griswold, of Connecticut, Mrs. Vredenburgh, niece of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, Mrs. Judge Higgins, Mrs. Thaddeus Sturges, Mrs. Cortland Latimer, Mrs. S. T. Worcester, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Jenney and many others equally gifted in intellect and character, so that society had the tone of refinement and culture of an old New England town, without its stiffness and primness, but with the freedom and cordialty of a new country.

Of the women of my own family, there was Mrs. Cecelia (Davis) Higgins, wife of Judge David Higgins. She was an early pioneer in Ohio, coming from Angelica, New York, to Hamilton, Ohio, before 1818. She made the journey on horseback, carrying her baby boy in her arms a greater part of the way. For several years Hamilton, afterwards Springfield, Ohio, was her home. In 1828 she came to Norwalk, which was her home until near the close of her eventful life. She was a woman of strong characteristics, enduring privations and trials with a brave and cheerful heart. Highly intellectual and refined in her tastes and habits, her home was always bright and cheery—a favorite resort for her many friends, whom she entertained with a free hospitality, indicative of her Virginia birth and early training. Her devotion to the sick and destitute was universal

and proverbial. Amid her many home cares she was always ready to minister to the sick and dying. An inquiry would be made at her door, "Does the woman who goes out watching live here?" As an instance of how every one esteemed her, as his or her particular friend, many years after her death, a common laboring man, who had known her in his early years, on passing through a room where hung an excellent likeness of her, stopped before it and exclaimed, "*She* was a *good* woman; there was no aristocracy about *her*!" We smiled as we thought of the "blue blood" of the "F. F. V.'s" that coursed through her veins. Hers was the true aristocracy, not of blood alone, but of a true Christian gentleness, showing courtesy and kind deeds toward all. Her husband having an office in Washington under the Polk administration, about one year before her death, she removed to that city, where her death occurred in October, 1846.

Her only daughter, Mrs. Mary L. H. Farr, was worthy of so noble a mother. She also was ever ready to go to the bedside of the sick and dying, developing in early life those faculties which made her a gentle and efficient nurse. Her hospitality was unlimited, entertaining guests with remarkable grace and ease. Possessing that rare gift or power of setting every one at ease, dissipating all stiffness and formality the moment she entered a room. No wedding or large party was complete without "Mary Farr," not only as an enlivening guest, but as an adept in all culinary matters (this was before the day of the *caterer*) and artistic arrangements for table and rooms.

Her life was at last a sacrifice to her good deeds. During the prevalence of the cholera in 1854, she went everywhere nursing the sick, laying out the dead with unflinching courage, until a member of her own family was attacked by the disease. Her anxiety and fear for her made her an easy victim, and her own death resulted August 13, 1854.

Rev. David Higgins (my grandfather), wife and daughter, Myra Higgins, came to Norwalk in 1835. Mrs. Eunice (Gilbert) Higgins, my grandmother, was a frail, delicate little woman of seventy-three years, and won a place in the heart of every one who knew her during the eight years of her life in Norwalk. Her more than ordinary conversational powers, com-

bined with a rare gift of relating incidents, made her attractive to old and young. Her vivid personal reminiscences of Colonial and Revolutionary times as she would recount them to her grandchildren, made them feel as though they had actually lived through the scenes she related, and firing our hearts with patriotic zeal. Her pride of her Puritan lineage equalled that of those of royal blood. Among her earliest ancestors in this country was Matthew Gilbert, one of the original colonists of New Haven, Conn. The honor of his having been Lieutenant Governor of the colony was eclipsed in her estimation by that of having been "one of the seven pillars of the original New Haven church."

Myra Higgins inherited an intellectual mind, fed in her youth by the writings of the early English poets, and having a retentive memory, her mind was so stored with them that she would repeat in her old age pages of Milton, Cowper, Young, and many others. Her friends who knew well her power as a gifted writer, always regretted that she did not use her talent and become as she might have, an author known to fame. As it was, her stories, drawn from her imagination, related to her nephews and nieces, listened to with delight by older listeners as well, often continued night after night, would have done credit to many a popular story writer of today.

That part of Norwalk situated north of the Lake Shore Railroad was swamp and woods—almost an uninhabited district, Mechanic street, now Whittlesey avenue, extending about to the railroad track. A few houses on Milan street, a few on the Medina Road (now Woodlawn avenue), this side of the hill, were about all the houses, aside from Main street. The part south of the creek, with the exception of a brewery and one house on the hill on Benedict avenue, was all forest and meadow. We gathered wild flowers and hazel nuts on the lot now occupied by W. E. Peters' house, and wild strawberries in the meadow now occupied by the Boalt-Patrick dwelling. North Pleasant, Newton and State streets were but two-rod alleys for the convenience of driving cows to and from pasture.

The social life of those early years was charming. It was literally and truly *social*. Many afternoons and evenings were

spent in an interchange of social neighborly *visits* (not *calls*), with knitting or sewing, going early in the afternoon or evening (not always staying to tea). In the evening, one would read aloud while the others listened and worked; or singing old songs without accompaniment; often different parts would be taken by different voices, sometimes young and old participating. We young ones often would start games, frequently joined by the older ones in "Blindman's Buff," "Puss in the Corner," or the quieter games of "Twenty Questions," guessing riddles or proverbs, "Parlor Magic," etc. Many of the ladies gave annual evening parties, to which gentlemen and ladies, old and young, were invited. (These were *never* card parties.) They were always looked forward to with great pleasure, especially by the young people. Refreshments were an especial part of these entertainments. These were not so elaborate as at the present day. The dresses of the young ladies were usually simple white dresses. White was universally worn in summer and made simply, so that they could be easily done up. (Young girls were usually expected to iron their own.) Our party dresses were made of finer and thinner material and trimmed with thread lace by all who could afford it. (But cotton lace was *never* worn.) They were always made with short sleeves and low necked, but never lower than the tips of the shoulders, with always a narrow ruffle or lace trimming around the neck and sleeves.

At a party given by Mrs. John Buckingham and her daughter, Elizabeth, Kate Mulholland was one of the guests. Her dress was a Swiss skirt, trimmed with folds of white satin, and a waist of white satin. The Buckingham home was in the house now occupied by Mrs. Jay Patrick. Poor Kate!

Mrs. Pease, in writing some reminiscences, says: "Norwalk may have been short in some things, but not in freaks." Nate Mulholland was one of them. He was lacking in sense. At one time Kate went east to visit, and their mother was taken very ill. Nate was told that Kate ought to be sent for. He replied, "He guessed there was no hurry; just wait till the Erie Canal thaws out, then I'll get her on it and bring her home."

Who of us does not remember Moulton? He paralyzed

the audience one Sunday morning by walking the length of the aisle and stretching his feet out on the front side seat, with one pink slipper and the other white, with big bows of a different color, straw colored gloves and a bright blue fan. His mind was not brilliant, but his step was elastic!

David Underhill was another. He would stand in front of one of the wooden Indians on Main street, give his "whoop," then converse in a dialect peculiarly his own. He, though a poor man, owned every railroad and every business place, and made every woman of his acquaintance a queen or a princess.

Then there was Cyrus Mills, perambulating the streets with his sawbuck and saw, slapping every one on the back with the exclamation, "Don't you get mad; there isn't a bit of use in it."

There was "Big Mary" and her husband, "Little Sam," whom she could pick up and carry under her arm, and if he did not mind her, would take him across her knee and give him a sound spanking. She could lift a barrel of flour or a tub full of water. But these feats of strength told on even her gigantic frame, and the last years of her life a weak back was the consequence of her overtaxed strength.

Old Mrs. Newberry was possessed with the idea that she had a tape worm, always speaking of and conversing with it as though it was a living person which inhabited her.

There was "Old Sawin," whom an early disappointment in love, it was said, had "cracked his brain," was the victim of frequent questionings, that we might laugh at his answers, which were always absurdly wide of the mark, having no reference whatever to the questions asked. These are a few of the many remarkable characters whom I recall.

For many years Norwalk was the great educational center of North Ohio, through the Norwalk Seminary, which was located here. Being under the care of the M. E. Church, it was also headquarters for many ministers of that denomination. Rev. Dr., afterwards Bishop Thomson, was for many years a resident, and part of the time principal of the seminary. Our citizens always took great pride in him, as partly belonging to us. Several of the afterwards great men of the nation received their education here.

Among some of my most vivid recollections are those of the political campaign of 1840. Never since have party politics been carried to such an excess. Families were separated and life long friends became enemies to each other. Long processions of hundreds of wagons and thousands of people passed through our streets on their way to Fort Meigs or other forts or battlegrounds, celebrated in the history of Gen. Harrison or Richard M. Johnson. Mass meetings of thousands were held here. At one of these, addressed by Tom Corwin and others, held on the square where the Glass Block now stands, as there was no room large enough to accommodate the crowds, an enormous booth was erected on the present site of the Wittlesey Building, under which a dinner was served to the thousands who came from all the surrounding country. It was erected by Obadiah Jenney, who kept the "Mansion House," now Whitbeck & Jefferson's store, Mrs. Sherman's and Miss Pinkney's millinery stores. All the brick ovens in the neighborhood were put in requisition to bake the beef, turkeys and pigs and the pies and puddings for the multitude. Farmers brought in watermelons and muskmelons in abundance.

But I must bring these desultory retrospections to a close. I have given a few of the recollections of my early years, but mine do not date back to the earliest days, the real pioneer days. All things were settled, and none of the hardships and stirring events of the early settlers come within my day. Although seventy years have passed since my advent in Norwalk, of course great changes have been wrought in that period of time. All the comforts and even luxuries were common then as now.

INTERESTING AND VALUABLE.

In Vol. XI (New Series) of *The Pioneer*, pages 257 to 316, are forty-one interesting and valuable papers and letters left by Maj. David Underhill, Levi Cole and Platt Benedict.

In Vol. XII (New Series) of *The Pioneer*, page 493, is a paper, "The Changed Town Plat of Norwalk," and on page 501 the story is given of how the Wittlesey papers were obtained.

From those Whittlesey papers eight letters are here published with one from the Underhill papers, bringing the series up to fifty.

These letters are redolent of their "day and generation," and No. 50 so quaint and original that to correct, would destroy.
[Ed.]

No. 42.

Danbury, November 25th, 1815.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq.,

Canfield, Ohio.

Sir: I arrived home the 11th day from Canfield all the way on horse back—though not with the Horse I started with—he failed me. I exchanged him the other side of Pittsburg—got a small Horse but a very good traveler. I found my family & all friends in good health, except your Brother's Wife who had been ill for some time but at present is recovering—I have not succeeded according to my expectations in the purchase of the lands. Mr. Dodds' right was sold last summer to a Mr. Baker at Herkimer who I think would be likely to sell it or exchange for Lands in Clarksfield as he purchased in that Town at that time but if not he would make a good Settler the Quantity was 450 acres—I have made a partial bargain with Mrs. Bull for \$2 Dollars per acre she thinks she owns between 8 & 900 acres—if so that with the 450 that was called Dodds will be all that was contained in that part at the time. I was at New-milford Mr. Canfield was gone from home & Col. Taylor was not prepared to give me an answer but engaged to as soon as Mr. Canfield returned which I received last evening which was that he had concluded not to sell at present wanted a little more time to think of it. he mentioned when I saw him that he expected to hear from Mr. Mygatt that he had empowered him to sell it if he thought best but had since written him not to sell until he heard from him again—but he had received no information from him & therefore did not wish to give an answer until he did—but on receiving the information from him I am in hopes he will conclude to sell that is if he gives a true descrip-

tion of the Land in its present situation which I presume he will—perhaps you may assist in that point—the answer from Mr. Canfield that he is not prepared to say that he will sell at present as the heirs of Col Starr have not settled their Estates & I expect he is waiting to see his Mother in order to get some information—but on the whole I do not despair of making the purchase I think it will be well for you to see Mr. Mygatt & get him to write immediately & as favorable as the circumstances will admitt & I will wait for your oppinion and direction then in case there can be no bargain made with Col. Taylor I have thought to propose to him to come in with us & try to make the purchase of Mr. Canfield & if there can be no bargain made with neither of them I think it will be best to take Mrs. Bull's land—I think that if the purchase can be made that I can get a dozen parties to go on with me & in case this purchase cannot be made I wish you to be on the look out for I think that I can procure a Sufficient Number that will Join in the purchase of a township I have had some conversation with the owners of Land in Clarksfield & I believe that there may be about 3000 acres purchased for a dollar or a trifle more but as you are better acquainted with the Country, I shall wait for your advise. Mrs. Bull. is very anxious that I should take her place on the Peninsula as she is not in a situation to stock it thought it would not answer my purpose but Mr. Z. Wildman says that he will be one of three that will put on fifty cows and fifty yearlings in case I will take the place but I think that I can do better in some other place—your Brother Col Whittlesey & one of my Brothers in Law will be willing to join in the purchase the Contract with Mrs. Bull is for one fourth down & the other in three equal yearly payments—the Court is now in session in this place & I have a house full of your brother Lawyers & you must excuse me for not being more particular.

in haste—yours Respectfully,

PLATT BENEDICT.

My Respects to your Lady & all friends.

No. 43.

Norwalk, July 28th, 1818.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq.,
Canfield, Ohio.

Dear Sir the County Seat fever still rages in this County the Great Man from the east has opened his heart & contributed so liberally that they have got the frame at the old County Seat put up & are making every arrangement to finish it so as to accommodate the Next Court they ar determined that the Court shall never be removed here but we pay no attention to their threats we persevere as though all were agreed we have the timber nearly all ready for the Court House & have contracted to have it built by the first of October the workmen commenced yesterday I have my barn almost closed. I shall begin on your Office in a few days Capt Tice has a house almost completed & the Store almost ready to raise we have two men making brick—they got about fifty thousand struck Capt Tice & Co ar sinking a tan yard I have Sold those two acres South of the Ridge for Ninety Dollars. I wish you to inform me where you will have your Office put I have made an addition to the Town plat of 6 Lots on the South & four on the west. I wish you to ascertain whether the Court will sit here in October as soon as possible & give me notice as I shall want to make some preparation—the Commissioners gave us an order for the Sash, Glass & Nails but Mr. Abbott has taken the Nails without any liberty & says they are his property the Glass & Sash we have got The Commissioners have agreed to take the building at our bids in case the Seat of Justice is Established here they do not feel authorized to pay out any money untill the thing is decided Judge Todd gave that as his opinion to Messrs. Strong in private Messrs Strong & Sqr. Addams feel disposed to do something but they are afraid of censure— all well in haste your &c.

P. BENEDICT.

No. 44.

Norwalk December 24th 1819.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq.,

Canfield, Ohio.

Inclosed I send you the Town Plat together with the out Lots as surveyed by I. Marshall, Esq. with the terms agreed upon by the parties for you to make out the deeds—you will observe that the uppermost Lot contains a little more than 4 acres having a 4 rod street—if you should think best Tho I think 2 rods will be sufficient and in that case it will add half an acre more which Doctor Tilden says he is willing to pay for if you see fit to add it to his Lot. I have sold Peter Tice one acre & one-fourth adjoining the other Lot deeded to Tice & Forsyth for fifty dollars per acre which I wish you to make out a deed for—the avails I am laying out in Clearing on the west side of the Ridge—I have also sold 100 acres to Samuel Barns of Wilton Fairfield County Cont. for 800 Dollars and taken Judge Meeker's obligations for the Money, payable in five years from Next August in yearly payments, as follows, one Note on demand of \$36.35-100 one Note payable the first of August Next of \$140 & 5 other Notes of \$125 each payable yearly with Interest annually—to be secured to your satisfaction when the deed is delivered. I have given Mr. Barns an order on you for the deed which you will please make out & bring on when you come to Court. the Land is bounded as follows—Commencing at a post on the E & W Section Line on the North West corner of the Land contracted to Luke Keeler running South 10 degrees, 13 minutes, East Eleven Chains five Links thence North 87 degrees East 19 Chains & 27 Links thence south 4 degrees 35 minutes East 22 Chains 97 Links, thence 87 degrees East 25 Chains 60 Links thence South 35 degrees 45 minutes East 40 Chains 14 Links thence North 87 degrees East 26 Chains & 9 Links to the place of beginning, containing 100 ac. 17-100 the arrangement has been made between Mr. Baker & myself & we have agreed to give Quit Claim deed to each other when you come on to Court. we are advancing considerable in improvements here for these hard times. Capt Tice has

erected a large dwelling Capt Bangs has got into his House Capt Gilbert has got into the Goal.

Mr. Ebbett has sold out to Doctor Tilden & he is finishing off the House as fast as possible. Mr. Gallup expects to move into his House in a few days. I expect to have my house finished Next week. Esq Marshall is building a Barn in the rear of Mrs Mason's Lot & I expect will be in copartnership soon. Doctor Gordon has regained his health & has had some thoughts of Leaving us but I believe has pretty much given it up Since Doctor Tilden has concluded to go to keeping Tavern—a Mr. Henry the Gentleman that made Brick for me Last Summer has come on with his family & purchased a Lot & put up a frame on it. Such a busy time I never saw every person has full employment & such a scratching to get Money I presume was never known before—the people a flocking around the Collector like bees to a hive tho many with empty purses, tho thanks to God we have plenty to eat—the Sickness has been so severe that Many of our respectable people are very much discouraged & talk hard of Leaving the Country & in fact some that have made considerable payment have offered all they have paid to be exonerated which I assure you has a very severe effect on property in this County Land will not sell for more than $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as it would a year ago. What will be the Consequences we know not but hope for the best.

Please to give our best Respects to Mrs. Whittlesey & family & all other friends

Yours Respectfully

PLATT BENEDICT

No. 45.

Norwalk February 25th 1830

E Whittlesey, Esq., M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir. Your letter of the 20th Nov. was received by my family while I was absent to Pittsburg. I was there at the time you were on your way to Washington which I learnt on my return. I called at Canfield and found all Comfortable. I have been from home most of the time from the middle of

November to the middle of this Month since which I have been confined to the House with the consumption but am much better & am in hopes in a few days to be able to be out & attend to business. I saw Judge Meeker Some time since he said he had received a letter from you & had written you. Judge Lane says there is some Money in his hands but you have collected some money for him & he was Calculating on Making a turn I expect the pay for the Lot Sold to the Methodist Society will be ready in the Spring. I mentioned to the Trustees of the academy that you would want your money in the spring. Judge Baker said you agreed to wait 10 years unless it was convenient to pay your sooner. I think you must make no dependence on that for they are indebted to me for Cash lent for which I have a Mortgage of rising \$200 & they have no way of paying me without turning over the Lots. Mr. Jenney is doing a pretty good business & I am in hopes he will be able to make a pretty good payment. Mr. Henry has been here & he thinks he shall be able to pay for the farm Next fall. Major Underhill says he see no way that he can pay any Money. we are getting along very well with the paper mill Considering the unfavorableness of the Season but if the weather should be favorable & I get my health soon I think we shall get it started by the first of May. It is generally healthy in this Co. we have had two or 3 weeks of good Sleighing. our Court sat last week. Seely was again Sued for perjury & Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 7 years—Mr. Gilbert has gone to Moneroe & keeping the House where Jonas Breckenridge lived Mr. Fusselman is keeping the Jail. the Commissioners have Contracted for a new Jail & advertised to let the 2nd March—the building of the public Office to be fire proof. I see by the papers that Mr. Bartley has petitioned Congress for a Mail Rout from Cleveland to Milan on the North Ridge. If that is granted why cannot we have the Mail come direct from Ashtabula to this place as was formerly. when I was in Canfield I let Mr Boughton have my Steed & I received a letter a few days since that he had let him to a Man by the Name of Henry Willey who worked for him last summer & that he has gone off with a young girl & left his family with a 2 Horse waggon.

P. BENEDICT.

No. 46.

Norwalk August 25th 1832.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq.,
Canfield, Ohio.

Sir. I have deferred Writing to you for Some time Expecting to have seen or heard from you. I wish to know whether you are Calculating to be here this Season & about what time as I am calculating to be gone to the South the first week in September & if Circumstances will permit to go to Connecticut Soon after my return. I feel anxious that a Settlement should be made with the old County Seat business as I am placed in rather unpleasant circumstances with the estate of Asher Cole—the administrator says that if a Settlement can be made that they will pay up their Share & Release the two Lots to me according to Underhill & Cole agreement with me & that is of importance to me as I have sold the Lots & want to make a conveyance. It will be necessary for you to bring on all the papers in your possession. I have made an agreement with Mr. Kimball to exchange the fraction that lies west of the Road running North from the Court House for his on the East side of the Road. I wish you to make out a deed & leave the blank for the Boundaries which can be put in when you are here—likewise a deed to M. James Alcott for Lot No. 3, lying South of the back or first alley, Commencing at a stake at the corner of Lots No. 1 & 3 & running on the line between Lots No. 1 & 3 two Chains 14 Links to a stake on the North side of the 2nd Alley, thence on the North side of 1st Alley 4 rods to the Corner of Lots No. 3 & 5 thence on the line of Lots 3 & 5 2 Ch. 14 L. to the South Side of the first alley, thence on the South side of 1st Alley 4 rods to the place of beginning, Containing 214-1000 acres. Mr. Alcott says he will pay the money on receiving the deeds which will be \$75 and the Interest.

I have taken possession of the Henry farm & am improving it, have been offered \$12 per acre Cash in hand which I refused so that you can see that property is on the rise & the steam mill which was thought so foolish & visionary is the sole Cause—the Mill does a good business making 70 to 80 reams of

paper & grinding about 1000 bushels of Grain a week. the Methodist Church is raised & I expect to raise the Episcopal Church in a few days. Doctor Kittridge has built a fine House Mr Fitch has built a fine Store Mr Lattermer a Large Store house Mr Sturgis Mr Watrous Mr Savin each a House & a Number more commencing.

It has been quite healthy & business quite brisk—the women have been much alarmed respecting the Cholery Several have died on the Peninsula Gen Woolcott & Son Mr. Stal & Wife. Mrs. Waterbury Mrs Noble & two Strong's have died & 8 or 9 have died in Portland Death is making its ravages through our territory & how soon our time will come God only knows. Oh how important it is for us all to be prepared for that Sollem hour. May God in his infinite Mercy prepare us all to meet him in peace & happiness is the Sincere prayer of your friend &c

PLATT BENEDICT.

No. 47.

Norwalk January 27th 1833.

E. Whittlesey, Esq., M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir. Judge Lane has called on me for the price of my Lot adjoining the Court House for the bank. I asked him what he would think of \$350 he said he had nothing to say it was for others to decide. Since he has inquired the price of the Corner Lot near his house I told him \$300 & that I had been offered that price on Credit of 3 years with a small payment down but had refused it he said that he thought that sum was more than it was worth & the next day asked me if I knew that there was an understanding with you & him that he was to have that Lot. I answered No & I thought it strange that you should ingage the Lot to him without mentioning it to me as it might lead to Difficulty as I might have sold it without knowing of any such arrangement between you and I thought strange of it for he said that when he talked with you about it you would not set a price on it. I consider those Lots worth

\$300 each and am not willing to sell them to Judge Lane or any other person for less. our Village is rapidly improving & there is great inquiry for Lots & I have no doubt but Town Lots at that price are better than Money at Interest. the Messrs Clarks & Horton who erected the Furniss at Eleria have sold out and have made arrangement with our Company to erect a Furniss near the Paper mill expecting to git it into operation in the Spring. I am now sawing that timber. they each want a Lot. I have understood that the Second installment for the Norwalk Bank is paid in & that it is probable it will go into operation Next Month. Judge Baker is anxious to git the Bank on his Lot oposit Judge Lanes & I am of the oppinion that Judge Lane is willing to have it in that part of the Town tho he does not say so. Mr. Lattemer wants it on my Lot as do some others but I am not very anxious to Sell.

I have just received the President Proclomation to Congress—from that it would show that very important business was before the House and I do most earnestly pray that Divine wisdom will so direct that all difficulties may be settled on just and equitable terms & Satisfactory to all—that peace, prosperity & happiness may be the lot of every American citizen.

My family are all in usual health—a short time Since we lost our Neighbor Mr. Cummin he died with an affection of the heart with a few days confinement—Mr. William Buck Lost his wife Last week she was taken unwell in the evening & Died next Morning. Thus we See the uncertainty of Life & the certainty of Death & the importance of being prepared for that Sollem hour—may that be the happy lot of us all is the Sincere prayer of your friend & humble Servant

P BENEDICT.

No. 48.

Norwalk, May 8th 1834.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq., M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir. I have just received a letter from Col. White in answer to one I wrote him last Winter Respecting his Interest in the Purchase from Col Taylor & Mrs. Bull (he States

he should be willing to take five hundred dollars Cash for all his Claims therein Still I should want that you and Mr. Whittlesey should be perfectly agreed in the purchase before I give any writing to you or him of my right. It is possible that you will see him ere long & will let me know what you agree upon) but as it is uncertain when we shall see each other (as we hear nothing from the paper when Congress will adjourn) and I am Calculating on starting Next week for Connecticut on a visit with my Wife I will thank you to write me on the subject at Danbury So that I can Close the bargain with him and also with your Brother provided you agree therein. I propose for you to Buy out your Brother & that I buy out the bal & when I return we can make a Settlement if we shall live to meet again—we feel very Sensibly the effect of the President's Measure Money is very scarce & no one knows what to do but the Jackson men say we shall soon have good times. I Pray God it may be so but I have faint hopes untill another Election. It appears from the papers that Congress Cannot do anything to Grant present relief & the President will not. the Lord have Mercy on us.

very Respectfully yours,

PLATT BENEDICT.

No. 49.

Charleston Dec. 19, 1832.

Elisha Whittlesey, Esq., M. C.

Dear Sir—

Your favor of 9th inst. was duly received—and not having heard of my friends and relatives in Norwalk from any other source since my arrival here—was peculiarly acceptable.

As I mix so little with the Political men I shall be but a poor hand to give any news other than such as appears in the public prints and the subject of general conversation—We hear a great many reports, rumors &c to many of which we give no credit. That the people are very much excited is apparent to every one—and that some and I may possibly say a majority of the state are ready and willing to take up arms in defence

of State Rights—and I rather think the Proclamation of the President has not tended to cool down the excitement*—It is said our Legislature were violent when it made its appearance—and instantly passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call out and arm the militia of the State—and that contracts for ammunition have been entered into. Our leaders are determined on pushing forward—and will no doubt find followers until the chivalrous excitement is cooled by blood.

I only regret that so many innocent persons must be brought into the scrape—for myself I expect to lose everything—and only stay hoping to save from the wrecks enough to pay my debts.

*Early U. S. history shows two opinions in regard to the power of a state under the constitution—one being that nearly all the powers of government were vested in Federal authorities, the other that a state retained a large share of independence.

The Congress of 1830 was signalized by the debate between Mr. Haynes and Mr. Webster, the first of many debates on nullification and state rights.

On April 13, 1830, President Jackson, at a banquet in Washington, gave the toast "Our Federal Union: It must be preserved;" a sentiment that to us seems common-place but that then startled the whole South.

At that time the tariff, which was advantageous to the manufacturers of the North, was considered disadvantageous to the agricultural interests of the South, and on November 14, 1832, South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, the then chief advocate of state sovereignty, declared the Acts of Congress on the tariff void within its bounds. Nullification became the absorbing topic. Almost immediately President Jackson issued his famous proclamation, an argument, a warning, an entreaty. The *right* to annul, the *right* to secede, were shown to be "contradictory to the constitution, unauthorized by it, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

The citizens of South Carolina were threatened with the army and navy, and General Scott was sent to take command of troops, collected at convenient distance.

The intense feeling in Charleston, where the Union party was in hopeless minority, is clearly shown in the accompanying letter (No. 49)—written within the month of the President's proclamation.

The redress Mr. Benedict wished for, came, in a compromise tariff act and a repeal of the ordinance of nullification, but years after, President Jackson, when asked what he would have done if the nullifiers had continued, replied, "Hung them as high as Haman. They should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life."

The Union was preserved but the seeds of disunion lived and thirty years later bore the bitter fruit of a civil war.—[Ed.]

We generally give Hamilton credit for being the prime mover and that the thing works as he anticipated—he has succeeded in all his plans—is our Brigadier General and President of the Convention—and may be said to be at the present time *Our Dictator* and until he is removed by death or some other way there will be no peace for So. Ca—

The plans of the Union Party are not yet publicly known and probably will not be until the Legislature adjourns. One of the idle reports circulated yesterday was that Mr. McDuffie supported by Mr. Webster had impeached the President, another that Geo. No. Ca. & Virginia had said by their governors that So Ca should not be coerced. As yet there has been no blood shed and so far as my knowledge extends no personal fears on either side of any immediate design. how long it will continue so is uncertain—I do not think the Union party will offer any resistance until necessarily compelled—and when they do if they act in concert our streets must be deluged with blood.

If Congress can with consistency do aught to heal our difficulties—I hope trifling considerations will not prevent their immediately acting—as it may save many valuable lives—which is of much more importance than dollars and cents.

I send you an address from Mr. Grimke which we think an able thing.

Should anything occur of interest I will endeavor to give you advises and shall be pleased to hear from you as often as your time will permit—Should you be writing to my father say to them that myself and wife are well.

Respectfully yours

DAVID M. BENEDICT.

No. 50.

Meriland, Hagerstown, 24 May, 1822.

Maj. David Underhill,

Ridgefield, County of Huron, Ohio.

Dear Br. Altho I have so often rote to you Without an answer—filur! affetions tels me to Continue. I have been in this place 5 weeks. there is here a handsome town with a rich soround-

ing contry—the town is in oblongs of the fore cardinals—25 taverns, 4 Churches a very splendid Cort house & gole—700 dwelling Houses, the number of inhabitants I have not larnt—ther is grate atention to Church & Lodge. But I have not heard of any policticks Except from our grate frend Clay who I am daly in Company with—he has been so long in the Congress that it has so fair engrosed his mind that we be on almost any other matter He will interfear with some Congresenal Speeches. His naritive of his travles as a Commisioned Minister is very pleasing. he speaks of Holand, Germany, Rusha Different from what any geogriphy has yit explaind to me. I must not be particular or my sheat will not contain my entire naritive. ther is from 20 to 30 Borders with me in this house & some so very Clamiroso that I cannot keep my thoughts together. When I was on longisland last fall I was at the town of oisterbay and by the polightness of a Mr. Stephen Underhill, who keeps the only publick House in town I was showen the fort & Burial ground of our grate gggggg grand fathers—the most of the Names there is quakers and more jelos of strangers than in this contry. I am pleased with the people here & the morels. tho many ruffins—the people here is not stout and strong like our contrymen But more pasinat. I am Caled & will resume again on my return.—27 June there has been the mos splendid Prosesion here on the 24 inst, that I ever saw there was in adishion to the Ceremonys of the festaval—the Corner Stone of ther masonick Hall was laid by the grand Master the grand lodge attending from Baltimore. there was 900 Masons in prosesion all drest according to there different orders & was attended by a handsom Company of infantry and a Troop of hors all in very handsom youniform—the spectators wair very numirous all things went on in the gratis peace & harmony. the oration was Delivered by the G High Preast of the State the grand Marshel & the G sword barer was on horsback—a tall pole was reared with the Mason's flag at the top with the paintings of the sun, moon ark & stars Sq. & compos with G in the center, plum Level Trowel & trunchen. It is for the lodge room in the top of a new Market house 80 feet by 40 princapally of Brick—the Chapter opens here this day weak—

the gratest other nuse is the planters agains the pensylvania quakers who secrete ther run away Negros in every hous will see advancements for thos poor Blacks. In gole the hool hous rings with the clinking of ther chains. they air brot here often from Virginia in chains & fed on a scanty one meal a day until som of the poor wretches seek to return to ther Masters. I vis-ited the gole this morn whair two of those Living dead drew my attention they had chains on with Bolts that would way 25 lb on ther ankles & they make such a nois when they walk to & from ther cels that you may hear them 20 rods—My travels through Pa was irksome. I followed the river down from almost its sorce to the tide waters—I went from Collumba to the Citty of Lancaster. this has been an incoperated Town 70 years. ther prinsaple language there is German & not a very hospitable people to strangers—they air all jellos of one another—the state house at Harrisburgh is very elligant standing on the hitts of ground commanding a prospect of the river a long Distance also it overlooks the town and a large surrounding contry—there arch bridges at Northumberland Milton Harrisburgh & Columbia would be worth Discribing would my sheat contain it. I injoy toltable health & Cannot say how well I am Contented here for I cannot be alone long anuff. Col Cook Judge Williams of Mount Moriah N Y & Most Excellent Miers desires to be named to you as they have just come on. They confer the P M Degree here before the Mark———

To you & family am most profoundly yours

WM. UNDERHILL

D Underhill

Say something for me to James boys & Reubin Bloomer & family Adeu you will Hear from me again when I git to Virginia.

CLARKSFIELD'S FIRST POSTMASTER.

Commission issued upon the establishment of a post office at Clarksfield, June 23, 1821:

RETURN J. MEIGS, JUN. POST-MASTER GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That confiding in the Integrity, Ability and Punctuality of Smith Starr, Esq., I DO APPOINT him a Postmaster, and authorize him to execute the duties of that Office at Clarksfield, Huron County, and State of Ohio, according to the laws of the United States, and such Regulations conformable thereto, as he shall receive from me: TO HOLD the said office of Post-master, with all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General of the United States, for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed, at Washington City, the Twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the forty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

R. J. MEIGS, JR.

Registered 23d day of June, 1821.

THOS. ARBUCKLE, Clerk.

Return J. Meigs, Jr., was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765.

His father came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. The son was elected U. S. Senator from Washington county, December 12, 1808, and served until he was elected Governor in 1810. He served until he was appointed Postmaster General of the U. S. in 1814, by President Madison. He served until 1823, and died a year later.

The elder Col. Return Jonathan Meigs was born at Middletown, Connecticut, in December, 1740. He served throughout the period of the war of the revolution, rising to the rank of colonel in the Continental army. In the spring of 1788 he was appointed one of the surveyors for the Ohio Company and went to Marietta. A system of government for the Northwest Territory had been prepared by Congress, but Governor St. Clair and the judges of the Territory had not arrived, so the emigrants were without laws or civil authority. Col. Meigs drew up some regulations and posted them upon the body of a large oak tree and they were accepted as the laws of the commonwealth until the civil authorities arrived in July. Col. Meigs was appointed one of the judges and also clerk of the first court held in the Northwest Territory and which convened September 2, 1788. In 1801 he was appointed agent for the Cherokee Indians, by Jefferson, and removed to Georgia where he died in 1823.

It is said that when the father of Col. Meigs, whose name was Jonathan, proposed marriage to his sweetheart she refused him and he started away, but she called to him before he was out of hearing, saying, "Return, Jonathan." He did so and they were afterwards married. He thought the words "Return Jonathan" were the sweetest words he ever heard and when his first son was born he gave them to him for his name.

F. E. WEEKS.

A TRINITY OF BENEFACTORS.

By. C. H. GALLUP.

My purpose in writing this paper is to put on record, so far as I am able to do so, the object to be attained in the creation of The Whittlesey Academy Association in 1853; The Firelands Historical Society in 1857 and The Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association in 1866.

To do the subject evenhanded justice, we must "hark back" to those times and events that strongly tended to influence and mould the character of our ancestry.

On the 23rd day of April, 1662, Charles II granted to John Winthrop and eighteen associates, "all that part of our dominions in New England in America, bounded on the east by Narragansett river, commonly called Narragansett Bay, where the river falleth into the sea, and in longitude, as the line of Massachusetts colony, running from east to west, that is to say, from said Narragansett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west, with the islands thereto adjoining."

The same year (1662) "The Solemn League and Covenant, forming a bond between Scotland, England and Ireland for the united preservation of Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, the reformation of religion in England and Ireland according to the Word of God and the example of the best Reformed churches," established in 1643 was renounced and declared illegal by Charles II.

Twenty-three years later (1685) Louis XIV revoked the "Edict of Nantes," the charter of Huguenot liberties in France, which Henry IV of England had proclaimed and established May 2, 1598.

The persecutions and religious intolerance following the abrogation of these guarantors of freedom of conscience struck at the higher classes, the independent thinkers and workers, and as a result, the seventeenth century produced in the American Colonies of England the most independent, virile, composite race that ever peopled any nation; English, Scotch, French and Holland Dutch;—Covenanters, Huguenots, Quakers and Non-



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND FIRELANDS MEMORIAL BUILDING.



conformists; all thinkers, all workers, whose descendants in the next century conceived and promulgated those wonderful instruments of creative statesmanship, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Ordinance of 1787, proclaiming to the world in clarion tones the equality of man and liberty of conscience.

Slowly at first, but with gradually accelerated step, those self-evident truths have marched around the earth, liberalizing governments and dogmas, and are now exhibiting their powers in pagan Japan, China and in darkest Russia.

In July of 1779, the British and Tories under Gov. Tryon and Benedict Arnold, raided Connecticut and destroyed by fire Greenwich, Fairfield, Danbury, Ridgefield, Norwalk, New Haven, East Haven, New London and Groton.

In 1792, to indemnify those fire sufferers, the state of Connecticut donated five hundred thousand acres of land, being part of the Charles II grant of April 23, 1662.

A committee, consisting of Hon. John Treadwell, Ashur Miller and Captain John Chenwood, having been appointed by the legislature to ascertain the amount of losses sustained by the individuals of each town, reported in detail the name and loss of each individual, aggregating as follows:

Greenwich	283 persons	£ 12,000	00s	8¾d
Norwalk	289 persons	25,889	19	2½
Fairfield	269 persons	34,359	11	0
Danbury	187 persons	8,238	10	7¾
New and East Haven	410 persons	16,986	5	4
New London	275 persons	54,598	7	3½
Ridgefield	65 persons	1,736	1	10
Groton	92 persons	7,739	15	6
<hr/>				
Total	1,870 persons	£161,548	11s	6½d

In October, 1796, "An act incorporating the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie" was passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, but very little was accomplished under that act towards carrying into effect the purpose of the

grant, until the state of Ohio was organized, when, on February 15, 1803, a new charter was granted by the Ohio Legislature, constituting the owners and proprietors of said tract a body corporate under the name of "The proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called sufferers' land." This charter named representatives from each of the suffering towns as a board of directors as follows: Jabez Fitch, of Greenwich; Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk; Walter Bradley, of Fairfield; Philip P. Bradley, of Ridgefield; James Clark, of Danbury; Isaac Mills, of New Haven and East Haven; Elias Perkins and Guy Richards, of New London; and Starr Chester, of Groton.

At this time the Indians still claimed title to all territory west of the Cuyahoga river.

On July 4, 1805, at "Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake," for the sum of \$18, 916.67, the Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawattemie, Wyandote, Delaware and Munsee with the Shawnee nations released by treaty all claim and title north of the forty-first parallel of latitude and westward from the Cuyahoga river to a line parallel to and one hundred and twenty miles west from the west line of Pennsylvania.

The board of directors adopted the following plan for the partition of the grant among the sufferers or their assigns.

There were just thirty townships (equalized) to be distributed. There being four sections to each township, there were one hundred and twenty sections. The whole amount of loss was therefore divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts, each part representing one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings. This sum was therefore the value of each section or one-fourth of a township. One hundred and twenty tickets were prepared. On each ticket were written the names of various sufferers, classified in such a way that their losses aggregated one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings. Four of these tickets numbered respectively one, two, three, four, representing five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pounds eight shillings, equivalent to the value of a whole township, were taken and rolled up together, forming a package. In this way thirty pack-

ages were formed, or as many as there were townships. These thirty packages of classifications were placed in a box, and in another box were placed thirty tickets, each containing the four sections of one township. Then some disinterested person drew from the box of township tickets, and some other disinterested person drew from the other box a package of classifications. The package was then opened, and the four tickets opened. Ticket number one corresponded to section number one; ticket two to section two; ticket three to section three, and ticket four to section four. The names on each of these tickets constituted the owners for each of these sections respectively. In like manner were all the other townships drawn, and each proprietor knew at once in which township and section his land was located. The draft was made November 9, 1808.

The fourth section of Norwalk township was distributed as follows:

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Capt. Josiah Starr.	13	5	8	Josiah Starr.....	13	5	8
Joshua Starr	4	16		Josiah Starr.....	4	16	
Josiah Starr	9	3	8	Josiah Starr.....	9	3	8
Ezra Starr	—	—	—	Josiah Starr.....	400	4	8
Ezra Sarr	1,214	11	4	Comfort S. Mygatt..	400	8	0
Dr. John Wood	262	15	11	His heirs.....	262	13	11
				Wm. Taylor in right			
Ezra Starr	1,214	11	4	of wife.....	184	0	0
John McLean	528	7	1	" "	69	13	1
					£1,344	7	0

In 1815, Platt Benedict and Elisha Whittlesey, Mathew B. Whittlesey and E. Moss White, of Danbury, Connecticut, purchased the interest of Dr. John Wood and John McLean from their grantee, Polly Bull, and also that of William Taylor and wife, some twelve hundred acres, title being taken in Elisha Whittlesey's name for convenience of conveyancing.

On October 16, 1816, the first town plat of Norwalk was executed and filed for record.

The instrument of acknowledgment filed with the plat, contains the following dedication: "Lot thirteen is given for a site to build a court house, lot twelve a meeting house, lot one for an academy or college, and lot twenty-four for a goal," evidently meaning a gaol or jail.

WHITTLESEY ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

INCORPORATION PAPERS.

To the Auditor of Huron County:

The undersigned resident freeholders and voters of Norwalk in said county, being desirous of founding an academy in said town for the advancement of useful knowledge by courses of lectures upon the sciences and arts and also a library and cabinet of curiosities, respectfully request the auditor of said county to appoint three judicious freeholders for the purpose of appraising such goods, chattels, lands and tenements as may be exhibited to said appraisers by the undersigned petitioners as the law requires to enable colleges and academies to become bodies corporate. (See Ohio Laws, Vol. 50, page 128.) The intention being to secure and perfect the title to lot No. 1 in said Norwalk and erect a suitable building thereon according to the intention of the donor, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the original proprietor of the town.

(Signed) CHAS. B. STICKNEY, ERASTUS GRAY, M. R. BRAILEY, B. F. ROBERTS, JR., JOHN TIFFT, O. G. CARTER, LOUIS D. STRUTTON, C. E. NEWMAN, W. S. ROSE, GEORGE H. SAFFORD, SAM'L. T. WORCESTER, EZRA M. STONE, S. PATRICK, F. A. WILDMAN, JOHN CLINE, G. T. STEWART, J. E. INGERSOLL.



LOOKING SOUTH IN GENERAL ROOM.



Auditor's Office, Huron County, Ohio.

Norwalk, May 30, 1853.

To David Johnson, David E. Merrill and Alfred S. Curtis:

Whereas George H. Safford, Samuel T. Worcester, Ezra M. Stone, S. Patrick, F. A. Wildman, John Cline and other resident freeholders of the village of Norwalk in said county of Huron have made their application to me in writing in due form for the purpose of becoming incorporated as an Academy of Arts and Sciences to be located in said village of Norwalk, under the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to enable the trustees of colleges, academies and universities and other institutions for the purpose of promoting education, to become bodies corporate," passed April 9, 1852, you, the said David Johnson, David E. Merrill and Alfred S. Curtis, are hereby authorized and required after first taking an oath before some officer authorized to administer oaths, for the faithful discharge of your duties to make a schedule and upon actual view to appraise according to their true value in money, all such goods, chattels, lands and tenements, choses in action, rights, credits and subscriptions as said applicants shall exhibit to you and as soon as practicable to make return to this office of such schedule together with your appraisalment and a certificate from the aforesaid officer that you were duly sworn before him to discharge your duties as such appraisers.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year above written.

[SEAL]

G. T. STEWART,
County Auditor.

State of Ohio, Huron County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace within and for said county, personally came the above named David Johnson, D. E. Merrill and A. S. Curtis and were by me duly sworn according to law faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties as appraisers according to the written appointment this 31st day of May, 1853.

M. R. BRAILEY, J. P.

The within named appraisers having been shown Lot. No. 1 in Norwalk by the petitioners named herein do appraise the same at eight hundred dollars.

(Signed)

DAVID JOHNSON,
D. E. MERRILL,
A. S. CURTIS.

Norwalk, May 31, 1853.

Auditor's Office, Huron County, Ohio.

Norwalk, June 1, 1853.

Whereas George H. Safford, Samuel T. Worcester, Ezra M. Stone, S. Patrick, F. A. Wildman, John Cline and other resident freeholders of the village of Norwalk in said Huron county, have made their application to me in writing for incorporation as an Academy of Arts and Sciences to be located in said Norwalk, and have exhibited to the appraisers appointed by me according to the statute in such case made and provided, certain real estate which said appraisers have estimated at the value of eight hundred dollars and have returned said appraisement to me under oath, I do hereby certify that the amount so found by said appraisers is sufficient for the commencement of said academy, pursuant to the requirements of the act entitled, "An act to enable the trustees of colleges, academies, universities and other institutions for the purpose of promoting education to become bodies corporate," passed by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, April 9, 1852.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

[SEAL]

G. T. STEWART,
County Auditor.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

Norwalk, O., June 2, 1853.

Pursuant to agreement the following applicants for incorporation as an Academy of Arts and Sciences in Norwalk, Ohio, assembled at the mayor's office in said village, on the

evening of the 2nd of June, 1853, viz., C. B. Stickney, E. Gray, G. H. Safford, J. E. Ingersoll, C. E. Newman, M. R. Brailey, F. A. Wildman and G. T. Stewart. On motion C. B. Stickney was appointed chairman and G. T. Stewart secretary for the meeting. The object of the association was stated by G. H. Safford, on whose motion it was resolved that the association shall be known as the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences. The certificate of the county auditor was read showing that the amount of property belonging to the association, as returned by the appraisers legally appointed, was sufficient for the commencement of the enterprise and to secure the incorporation of the academy. On motion a committee consisting of J. E. Ingersoll, M. R. Brailey and G. H. Safford was appointed to draft articles of association for the academy. It was ordered that G. H. Safford, E. Gray and C. E. Newman be a committee to wait upon the township trustees and town council of Norwalk and the lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons and to inform them that the association will receive propositions from them for the lease of a building which we propose to erect on the lot granted by Hon. E. Whittlesey.

Ordered that M. R. Brailey be a committee to procure from some practical mechanic plans and specifications for the proposed building with estimates for the cost of the outside structure in one item, and of the interior structure in another item. Meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, June 18th next.

G. T. STEWART, Secy.

Norwalk, June 18, 1853.

The members of the academy met pursuant to adjournment, C. B. Stickney in the chair. J. E. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose at the last meeting, reported the articles of association, recorded on pages 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of this book, which were unanimously adopted.

On motion J. E. Ingersoll and G. T. Stewart were appointed a committee to transmit a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the academy to Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

Adjourned to Saturday evening, July 2nd next.

G. T. STEWART, Secy.

CONSTITUTION.

Adopted June 18th, 1853.

PREAMBLE.

We, whose signatures are hereto annexed, desirous of furnishing ourselves and our fellow citizens with increased facilities for mental improvement, do hereby associate ourselves into an academy for the purpose aforesaid to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws:

ARTICLE I. NAME.

This association shall be styled, "The Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences."

ARTICLE II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE III. TIME OF ELECTION.

ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF VICE PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

ARTICLE VII. DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN.

ARTICLE VIII. TREASURER'S DUTIES.

ARTICLE IX. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE X. NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

The number of members of the academy shall be limited to twenty-five and any vacancy may be filled at the annual meeting by recommendation of any member, upon a vote of the majority of the members of the academy present. If any person so elected shall neglect to sign the constitution within thirty days, his election shall be null and void. When any member of the association ceases to be a resident of the county, his membership in the academy shall also cease.

ARTICLE XI. AMENDMENTS.

MEMBERSHIP.

Charter Members.

** G. T. Stewart.	* S. R. Beckwith.
* M. R. Brailey.	* B. F. Roberts.
* George H. Safford.	* J. A. Jones.
* E. Gray.	* N. S. C. Perkins.
* J. E. Ingersoll.	* Edward Winthrop.
* C. E. Newman.	* Charles Bishop.
* F. A. Wildman.	* J. A. Jackman.
* O. G. Carter.	* Hiram Rose.
* Chas. B. Stickney.	* J. E. Morehouse.
* W. L. Rose.	* John Cline.
* Louis D. Strutton.	* George Baker.
* Saml. T. Worcester.	* Joseph M. Farr.
* John Tift.	

Former Members.

* E. M. Stone.	* S. P. Hildreth.
* A. Brainerd.	* John Mountain.
* R. W. Stevenson.	* D. H. Fox.
* Franklin Sawyer.	* Elmer E. Husted.
* D. H. Pease.	** Chas. A. Lloyd.
* C. E. Pennewell.	* Henry W. Owen.
* E. E. Husted.	** J. R. Kennan.
* Jairus Kennan.	* E. L. Husted.
* C. L. Boalt.	** Henry L. Kennan.
* J. B. Ford.	** C. H. Stewart.
* Saml. L. Hatch.	* T. D. Shepherd.
* Frederick Sears.	* J. L. Van Dusen.
* Platt Benedict.	** F. H. Jones.
* George W. Knapp.	** W. B. Todd.
* D. D. Benedict.	* T. S. Wooster.

** Removed.

* Dead.

Present Members.

P. N. Schuyler.	John A. Strutton.
Chas. P. Wickham.	James H. Williams.
Henry S. Mitchell.	H. A. Gallup.
C. L. Kennan.	C. W. Flinn.
S. A. Wildman.	Geo. S. Stewart.
C. H. Gallup.	A. S. Prentiss.
James G. Gibbs.	S. E. Crawford.
L. C. Laylin.	W. E. Gill.
Calvin Whitney.	W. H. Peters.
B. C. Taber.	F. O. Ronk.
Malcom Patrick.	Chas. V. Shepherd.
L. W. Wickham.	One vacancy by death of
John Laylin.	Geo. W. Knapp.

THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY—PIONEER CELEBRATION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the pioneers of the Firelands, and others, convened at the court house in Norwalk, May 20, 1857. Platt Benedict was called to the chair, and Philip N. Schuyler chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to take the necessary measures to collect and preserve in proper form, the facts, statistics and matters of interest, pertaining to the early history of the "Fire Lands," and it was resolved to organize a historical society for that purpose.

On motion of Philo Adams, Esq., a committee of three was chosen to draft a constitution and present the same for consideration at the next meeting. C. L. Boalt, P. N. Schuyler and F. Sears, Esq., were selected as said committee.

On motion of Rev. Alfred H. Betts, a committee of two was appointed in each township of the territory constituting the original county of Huron, with the duty assigned them to collect and reduce to writing, all facts, statistics and matters of interest in relation to the early settlement of their respective townships, and



VIEW FROM STACK ROOM.



report the same to the secretary of the Society. Said committee was constituted as follows:

Vermillion—William H. Crane, Mr. — Morgan.
Florence—Thomas S. Fuller, Daniel Chandler.
Wakeman—Justin Sherman, Chester Manvel.
New London—John Miller, Thomas Smith.
Ruggles—Bradford Sturtevant, Harvey Sackett.
Greenwich—John Barnes, Samuel H. Gibson.
Fitchville—Joseph C. Curtiss, Rundell Palmer.
Hartland—Elijah Bills, Daniel Miner.
Townsend—David H. Manville, Benjamin Benson.
Berlin—Isaac Fowler, Zalmuna Phillips.
Huron—Rev. Samuel Marks, Rev. H. C. Taylor.
Milan—Alfred Minuse, C. B. Choate.
Norwalk—Platt Benedict, Dr. A. N. Read.
Bronson—Martin Kellogg, Daniel Warren.
Fairfield—Dr. J. N. Campbell, Abijah Benson.
Ripley—Gen. Daniel G. Barker, William Bacon.
New Haven—Rouse Bly, Andrew Brewbaker.
Greenfield—Seth C. Parker, Hiram Spencer.
Peru—Samuel Atherton, Richardson Eaton.
Ridgefield—Rev. Edwin Eaton, John Sowers.
Oxford—William Parish, A. W. Prout.
Perkins—Julius House, Gen. Wm. D. Lindsley.
Portland—Hon. E. Cooke, F. D. Parish.
Margaretta—Harry Fowler, Rev. Charles Smith.
Groton—Elijah Bemis, Seba Rash.
Lyme—Lamon G. Harkness, John K. Campbell.
Sherman—John Manley, Coles A. Bloomer.
Norwich—George H. Woodruff, John H. Niles.
Richmond—Daniel Sweetland, John Geesy.
Danbury—William Kelley, Frank Dwelly.
Kelley's Island—Dat Kelley.
Clarksfield—Samuel Husted, E. M. Barnum.

Voted, That the next meeting be held at the court house in Norwalk, on the 17th of June, next, at one o'clock P. M., and that

the gentlemen comprising the various township committees be especially invited to be present.

Philo Wells, Esq., suggested the idea of a general reunion of the pioneers of the Firelands, to take place on the fourth of July next. The suggestion met a hearty approval, and it was unanimously resolved to hold a "Pioneer Celebration" in Norwalk on the 4th of July next.

A general committee of arrangements was appointed to carry out the design of a celebration, viz., Messrs. G. G. Baker, A. N. Read, C. L. Boalt, C. L. Latimer, Henry Brown, Isaac Underhill and J. M. Farr.

Voted, That Hon. E. Lane be orator of the day, with Hon. Elisha Whittlesey and Hon. Eleutheros Cooke as alternates.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to each of the newspapers of Norwalk, with the request that the same be copied by each of the other papers of Huron and Erie counties. Adjourned till June 17th, 1857.

P. N. SCHUYLER, Secretary. PLATT BENEDICT, Chairman.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Society met in Norwalk, June 17, 1857, and the court house being occupied by the court, the meeting was held in Whittlesey Hall.

House called to order at 1:30 o'clock P. M., Platt Benedict in the chair. Records of last meeting read and approved. Letters were also read by the secretary from Messrs. E. Lane, E. Whittlesey, and E. Cooke, severally replying to the invitation given them to address the pioneers on the 4th prox., each stating it to be impossible to accept said invitation.* Interesting letters were also read from Frederick Wadsworth, Esq., of Summit County, and — — Blakeslee, of Ashtabula county, in relation to the objects and usefulness of the Society.

The committee of arrangements heretofore appointed in reference to the "Pioneers' Celebration," were authorized and instructed to procure a speaker or speakers for that occasion.

The committee heretofore appointed to prepare and present

*Eleutheros Cooke, father of Jay Cooke, the financier, reconsidered and delivered the address asked for. See *Pioneer*, Vol. 1, No. 1, page 1.—[Ed.]

a constitution, not being ready to report, on request, P. N. Schuyler offered for consideration a draft prepared by himself, which was, on slight alteration, adopted as follows :

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called "The Firelands Historical Society."

Art. 2. Its objects are to collect and preserve in proper form, the facts constituting the full history of the "Fire Lands;" also to obtain and preserve an authentic and general statement of their resources and productions of all kinds.

Art. 3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, a treasurer, one recording and two corresponding secretaries.

Art. 4. The officers hereof shall be elected annually at the annual meeting, and shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

Art. 5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Norwalk, on the second Wednesday of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each year hereafter.

Art. 6. Any person a resident of the "Fire Lands" may become a member by signing this constitution, and paying into the treasury the sum of twenty-five cents.

Art. 7. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting hereafter, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The secretary, on being called abroad, was excused by the house, and A. G. Stewart, Esq., was chosen to act in his absence.

An election of officers was then had, which resulted as follows :

President—Platt Benedict.

Vice-Presidents—William Parish, Eleutheros Cooke,
Zalmuna Phillips, Seth C. Parker, and John H.
Niles.

Treasurer—Charles A. Preston.

Recording Secretary—Philip N. Schuyler.

Corresponding Secretaries—F. D. Parish and G. T.
Stewart.

S. C. Parker and the recording and corresponding secretaries were appointed a committee to prepare a system of questions and place of report, to be furnished to the township committeemen, in regard to the history of their respective townships.

The township committees heretofore appointed were changed as follows: Z. Phillips was appointed for the township of Berlin, in place of I. Fowler; C. B. Simmons for Greenfield, in place of S. C. Parker; Robert Carpenter for New London, in place of Thomas Smith; James Cuddeback of Vermillion, in place of Wm. Morgan; A. G. Stewart of New Haven, in place of Rouse Bly; Levi R. Sutton was elected to the committee for Peru, and Wm. W. Pollock to Ridgefield committee.

P. N. Schuyler declined the office of recording secretary and C. A. Preston was elected to that office.

The township committees were authorized to appoint assistants, if deemed by them necessary.

The trustees of the Whittlesey Academy tendered to the Society the free use of their lecture, library and cabinet rooms hereafter, and a vote of thanks was therefore voted to said academy.

Voted, That the records of the meeting be offered for publication to the newspapers of the "Fire Lands."

On motion adjourned to meet in Norwalk, at Whittlesey Hall, on the 12th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PLATT BENEDICT, President.

P. N. SCHUYLER, Secretary.

For twenty-three years the Society prosecuted its work of collecting and publishing history under the cohesive comradeship of the rapidly disappearing ranks of the pioneers of the Firelands and in that time gave to posterity thirteen volumes of The Firelands Pioneer (the old series), today out of print and invaluable. Their last publication was in July, 1878.

In June, 1880, sons of the pioneers reorganized and incorporated the society.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The undersigned hereby certify that we are duly organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, for the creation of corporations, under the following articles of incorporation, to-wit:

Article 1. The name of this corporation is The Fire Lands Historical Society.

Article 2. The place where this corporation is to be located, is at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and state of Ohio.

Article 3. The purpose for which this corporation is formed, is to collect, preserve and publish in proper form, historical information and especially the facts constituting the full history of the Fire Lands and adjacent parts of Ohio, to obtain and preserve an authentic account of their resources and productions, of their natural and archaeological relics, curiosities and antiquities, and other scientific and historical collections. It is not for profit and has no capital stock.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals at said Norwalk, Ohio, on this 9th day of June, A. D., 1880.

P. N. SCHUYLER	[SEAL]	HENRY O. SHELDON	[SEAL]
C. E. NEWMAN	[SEAL]	E. A. PRAY	[SEAL]
GEO. R. WALKER	[SEAL]	ISAAC UNDERHILL	[SEAL]
HENRY W. OWEN	[SEAL]	E. O. MERRY	[SEAL]
M. D. WILLIAMS	[SEAL]	O. T. MINARD	[SEAL]
P. J. MAHON	[SEAL]	F. D. PARRISH	[SEAL]
E. GRAY	[SEAL]	FRANKLIN SAWYER	[SEAL]
C. H. GALLUP	[SEAL]	F. G. LOCKWOOD	[SEAL]
G. T. STEWART	[SEAL]	L. C. LAYLIN	[SEAL]
F. R. LOOMIS	[SEAL]	MARTIN KELLOGG	[SEAL]
D. H. YOUNG	[SEAL]	D. D. BENEDICT	[SEAL]

The State of Ohio, Huron County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the said county of Huron and state of Ohio, on this 9th day of June, A. D., 1880, personally appeared all the above named signers of the foregoing articles of incorporation, and severally

acknowledged that they did sign and seal the same as their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein expressed, and I do hereby certify that the said signers are to me personally well-known and are all citizens of the state of Ohio.

Witness my hand and seal at said Norwalk, O., on the day and year last aforesaid.

GEO. Q. ADAMS, J. P.

The State of Ohio, Huron County, ss:

I, S. T. A. Van Sciver, clerk of the court of common pleas, being a court of record, within and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Geo. Q. Adams, Esq., was, at the date of taking the annexed acknowledgment, a justice of the peace within and for said county duly authorized to take the same. That I know his handwriting and verily believe that his signature to said certificate is genuine, and that the annexed instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the state of Ohio.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Norwalk, this 9th day of June, A. D., 1880.

[L. S.]

S. T. A. VAN SCIVER, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Milton Barnes, secretary of state, of the state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the certificate of incorporation of "The Fire Lands Historical Society," filed in this office on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1880, and recorded in Volume XIX, page 541, etc., of the records of incorporation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of Ohio, at Columbus, the 16th day of June, A. D., 1880.

[SEAL]

MILTON BARNES,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called THE FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ART. 2. Its objects are to collect, preserve and publish in proper form, historical information, and especially the facts constituting the full history of the Fire Lands and adjacent parts of Ohio; to obtain and preserve an authentic account of their resources and productions, of their natural and archaeological relics, curiosities and antiquities, and other scientific and historical collections.

ART. 3. Its officers shall be a president, one vice president for each county in the Fire Lands, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a biographer, a librarian and custodian of relics, and a board of directors and trustees composed of seven members, including the president and recording secretary of the Society who shall also act as president and secretary of said board, and four of the members of which shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. The said officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their several offices for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified; and vacancies in office occurring between the annual meetings shall be filled by the board of directors and trustees.

The treasurer shall give bond for the faithful performance of his trust, in such sum and with sureties as said board may approve. The officers shall perform the duties which usually pertain to their respective offices.

The vice presidents shall represent the interests of the Society and collect historical material for it within their respective counties. The board of directors and trustees shall have the general charge of the business and property of the Society, and shall also act as a publishing committee.

ART. 5. The office, records and collections of the Society shall be kept at the city of Norwalk, where the annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Wednesday in June, unless for any year it be otherwise ordered by the board of directors and trustees; and quarterly or special meetings of the

Society may be held at such times and places as said board may direct.

ART. 6. Any person may become a member of the Society by signing its constitution and paying into its treasury as an annual member, the sum of one dollar yearly in advance, or, as a life member, the sum of five dollars in advance. All members shall be entitled to one copy each of all new publications of the Society issued during the first year of their membership, and by the payment of an additional five, making it ten dollars, in advance, a life member will also be entitled to one copy of all numbers of *The Fire Lands Pioneer* published since September, 1861, and at the time of such payment owned and for sale by the Society, and of all its future publications. Honorary members of it may be elected by vote of the Society.

ART. 7. One-half of all payments for membership, and all net proceeds from the sale of the publications of the Society, not so included in memberships, shall be set apart to sustain the publications of the Society, and together with all funds contributed for such purpose, shall be used for that purpose only, and shall be known as *The Catharine Gallup Publication Fund*, and shall be in charge of the board of directors and trustees.

ART. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting; provided that no amendment shall be considered, unless it shall have been presented in writing at the next previous annual or quarterly meeting of the Society.

The following are life members of the Society:

Crawford, S. E.	Keifer, J. W.
Cunningham, J. O.	Laning, J. F.
Douglas, Albert	Loomis, F. R.
Gardiner, John.	McKelvey, John
Gallup, C. H.	Prentiss, E.
Green, C. R.	Schuyler, P. N.
Graefe, Charles	Sloane, Rush R.
Gray, David.	Sloane, T. M.
Jones, F. H.	Stewart, G. T.



GENERAL READING ROOM.

Smith, Hiram R.
Taylor, T. B.
Whiton, J. M.
Whitney, Calvin.

Williams, Theodore.
Wildman, S. A.
Young, E. L.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

January 24th, 1866.

Meeting pursuant to adjournment* and organized by electing D. H. Pease chairman and W. S. Wickham secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee on organization submitted a draft of a constitution, which, "on motion," was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion it was decided to adopt the same, "article by article," which was accordingly done.

Moved that the secretary procure a suitable book in which to record the constitution and keep the records. Carried.

D. H. Pease, "Committee on Rooms," reported as to his success in procuring a suitable place in which to establish the association. Consultations were held with the owners of the rooms over the store of Beebe & Son, and the rooms in the Whittlesey Building next to the post office, now occupied as a "Billiard Saloon" and owned by Mr. J. R. Graves. The former to be rented at a reasonable sum and the other bought at a sum not exceeding \$2,500. He had also conversation in reference to another place of which at this time he could not definitely speak.

Moved and seconded "that the Building Committee be enlarged by the addition of two more members."

J. B. Ford and C. E. Newman were added to said committee.

On motion, C. P. Wickham was appointed to draft a preamble to the constitution and report at the next meeting.

*It is evident some action was taken previous to January 24, but no record thereof was kept.—[En.]

Motion made "that a committee of six (afterward increased to nine) be appointed by the chair to solicit the names of those who desire to become members of the association."

The following persons were appointed said committee: E. E. Husted, F. C. Wickham, T. D. Shepherd, Mrs. J. W. Farr, Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. Furguson, Miss L. Gallup, Miss M. E. Wickham, Mrs. W. Wickham.

On motion, adjourned until Wednesday evening, January 31, 1866.

D. H. PEASE, Chairman.

W. S. WICKHAM, Secretary.

"A." FROM HURON COUNTY RECORDS.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 31st, 1866.

Pursuant to adjournment those favorable to the formation of the "Young Men's Library & Reading Room Association" assembled at the Town Hall, N. S. C. Perkins occupying the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. On motion the Constitution of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association was read and adopted. On motion an opportunity was given those present who desired to become members to sign the same. Moved that we now proceed to ballot for officers as prescribed by the Constitution. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:

President—R. W. Stevenson.

Vice President—D. H. Pease.

Treasurer—W. M. Cline.

Secretary—T. D. Shepard.

Trustees—C. P. Wickham, Elmer E. Husted, D. D. Benedict, T. P. Bishop, C. E. Pennewell.

Ordered that the Secretary made a Certified Copy of these proceedings and the Constitution of the Association to be left

with the "Recorder of the County" for record. On motion the Association adjourned to meet at the Town Hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th, 7½ o'clock.

N. S. C. PERKINS, Chairman.

W. S. WICKHAM, Sec.

"B." FROM HURON COUNTY RECORDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

Preamble: We, the undersigned, in order to afford to the people and especially to the youth of Norwalk, Ohio, additional means of mental improvement,—

Through the agency of a Library, Reading Rooms, Public Lectures and other kindred instrumentalities, do adopt for our government, the following

"CONSTITUTION."

Article I. This Association shall be known as the "Young Men's Library and reading Room Association."

Article II. Officers of this Association.

Article III. Duties of President.

Article IV. Duties of Vice President.

Article V. Duties of Board of Trustees.

Article VI. Duties of Treasurer.

Article VII. Duties of Secretary.

Article VIII. Relating to Election.

Article IX. Relating to Special Meetings.

Article X. Relating to Membership.

Article XI. Relating to Contracts, etc.

Article XII. Relating to Mortgages.

Article XIII. Relating to Vacancies, in the Offices.

Article XIV. Relating to By-Laws.

Article XV. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association or at any Special Meet-

ing called for that purpose after due notice on a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

J. B. Ford	C. W. Bates
T. R. Strong	W. E. Sherwood
R. W. Stevenson	Wm. B. Roe
W. S. Wickham	D. D. Benedict
Chas. P. Wickham	Geo. W. Knapp
A. Newton	D. H. Pease
Jairus Kenyon	C. E. Pennewell
Geo. R. Walker	C. E. Newman
J. W. Develine	T. P. Bishop
C. E. Marsh	W. M. Cline
G. F. Burton	E. Husted
A. B. Griffin	T. D. Shepard
S. C. Cornell	Mary C. Miller
S. A. Palmer	F. C. Wickham
E. W. Develine	Mrs. M. G. Palmer
J. F. Fiesinger	Mrs. M. A. Wood
N. S. C. Perkins	Hattie L. Kennan
H. B. Gibbs	Mrs. M. J. Goodman
Mrs. Augustus Ells	S. N. Lyons
M. A. Corwin	S. Gray

Received February 5th, 1866.

Recorded February 21st, 1866.

JAMES BROWN, Recorder.

I hereby certify that the foregoing instruments "A" and "B" were taken from Huron County Record for the Incorporation of Religious and other Societies, Volume 1, pages 62 to 71 inclusive. In witness of which I set my hand officially this 16th day of January, A. D. 1906.

A. C. HOLIDAY,
Recorder, Huron County, Ohio.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals submitted by the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences to the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association of Norwalk, Ohio:

Whereas, the said Young Men's Association contemplates the establishment of a public library and reading room, to be located at this place, for the use of the public of Norwalk and its vicinity, and in accordance with its articles of association as set forth in its charter, and

Whereas, the establishment of such a library and reading room was one of the leading purposes for which this corporation was organized, therefore

Resolved, that in order to carry out more fully into effect the objects of this corporation, and at the same time to aid said Young Men's Association, in the accomplishment of its enterprise, that we submit for the consideration and acceptance of said association, the following proposals:

First. That this corporation will loan to said Young Men's Association the use of its book cases and all books, now owned by it, and all which it may hereafter acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, said books and cases to be carefully kept, and preserved by said association in its library rooms, and to be insured against fire for the benefit of this corporation in a sum not less than two-thirds the value of the whole property loaned.

Second. Books of reference, such as public documents, Encyclopedias, etc., to be kept and used for reference only. Such books as are adapted for general reading and circulation to be used as other books of like character belonging to the association. Such books as may be lost, to be replaced, or paid for in money or by other books of equal value, but no compensation to be made for natural wear and decay.

Third. The corporation will forthwith appropriate five hundred (\$500) dollars of its funds now on hand for the increase of its Library, and hereafter not less than the sum of fifty (\$50) dollars annually from its ground rents, for the like purchase. All of said money to be expended under its direction.

Fourth. Whenever said association shall cease to maintain its library and reading room for the use and benefit of the public, as contemplated in its articles of association, the agreement herein proposed shall cease to be obligatory on this corporation, and it shall have the right on demand to withdraw from the

possession and use of said association, all books and other property which may have been intrusted to said association, in pursuance of these proposals, and said association agrees to restore the same to this association on request therefor, in as good condition as when received, natural wear and decay excepted.

February 19, 1866.

(Signed)

P. N. SCHUYLER,
President,
S. T. WORCESTER,
HIRAM ROSE,
SAMUEL HATCH,

Trustees Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences.

L. D. STRUTTON, Secretary.

The Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association hereby accept the foregoing proposition and undertake with the Whittlesey Academy to carry out the same on its part.

March 5, 1866.

(Signed)

R. W. STEVENSON,
C. E. PENNEWELL,
D. H. PEASE,
C. P. WICKHAM,
D. D. BENEDICT,

Trustees Young Men's Library and Reading Room.

T. D. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

NORWALK, OHIO, April 15, 1903.

Pursuant to adjournment of March —, 1903, the members of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association met in the association rooms with the following members present: H. S. Mitchell, C. L. Kennan, C. P. Wickham, C. H. Gallup, J. A. Strutton, L. B. Dennis, A. S. Prentiss, Jas. G. Gibbs, John Laylin, Miss Husted, Miss Glaser and Miss Foster, B. B. Wickham.

In the absence of President Sheldon, Vice President Mitchell presided. John Laylin was elected secretary pro tem.

The constitution as amended at the previous meeting was read by C. L. Kennan, and upon motion of Kennan, seconded

by Gallup, was adopted and approved by the following vote:

Mitchell aye, C. P. Wickham aye, Kennan aye, Gallup aye, Gibbs aye, Strutton aye, Dennis aye, Prentiss aye, B. B. Wickham aye, Laylin aye.

Moved by Kennan and seconded by Strutton that the association proceed to elect the nine members of original library membership as provided in amended constitution. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the election be made by ballot. Motion carried.

The election resulted as follows:

Members for three years: C. P. Wickham, ten votes; H. S. Mitchell, ten votes; A. Sheldon, ten votes.

Members for two years: A. S. Prentiss, ten votes; I. W. Goodell, ten votes; John Laylin, ten votes.

Members for one year: E. J. Goodsell, ten votes; W. M. Husted, ten votes; B. F. Stewart, ten votes.

The vice president declared the above named members duly elected.

Moved by Kennan and seconded by Strutton that the following named persons nominated by the Firelands Historical Society be elected to membership as provided by the amended constitution:

Members for three years: C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman, J. F. Laning.

Members for two years: T. M. Sloane, G. T. Stewart, F. H. Jones.

Members for one year: S. E. Crawford, Calvin Whitney, J. M. Whiton.

Motion carried.

Moved by Kennan and seconded by Gallup, that the following named persons nominated by the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences be elected to membership as provided in the amended constitution:

Members for three years: C. L. Kennan, Jas. G. Gibbs, E. L. Husted.

Members for two years: T. D. Shepherd, L. W. Wickham, J. A. Strutton.

Members for one year: W. B. Todd, J. H. Williams, C. W. Flinn.

Motion carried.

Moved by Kennan and seconded by Gallup, that the association proceed to the election of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and board of trustees as provided in the amended constitution. Motion carried.

The election resulted in the selection of the following named persons for the respective offices:

President—C. P. Wickham.

Vice President—H. S. Mitchell.

Secretary—I. W. Goodell.

Treasurer—J. A. Strutton.

Board of Trustees—President and vice president; *ex officio*, F. H. Jones, C. H. Gallup, C. L. Kennan, John Laylin, A. S. Prentiss, Jas. G. Gibbs, A. Sheldon.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

JNO. LAYLIN,

Secretary *pro tem*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, in order to afford to the people, and especially to the youth of Norwalk, Ohio, additional means of mental improvement, through the agency of a library, reading rooms, public lectures and other kindred instrumentalities, do adopt for our government the following:

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. This association shall be known as the "Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association."

Article II. The officers of this association shall consist of a president and vice president, who shall be *ex officio* trustees, seven other trustees, a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot by a majority of the members of the association present at the meeting at which this article is adopted

and at each annual meeting thereafter, each member being entitled to one vote, all of whom must be members of this association. Of the nine trustees at least three must be members of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences of Norwalk, Ohio, and at least three must be members of the Firelands Historical Society, of Norwalk, Ohio.

Article III. Duties of the president.

Article IV. Duties of the vice president.

Article V. Duties of board of trustees.

Article VI. Duties of the treasurer.

Article VII. Duties of the secretary.

Article VIII. Annual meeting.

Article IX. Special meetings.

Article X. The membership of this association shall consist of those who are members thereof at the time this article is adopted, to remain such until their memberships expire, and twenty-seven other members to be elected as follows: at the meeting at which this article is adopted twenty-seven to be elected, nine to be members until the next annual meeting of the association, nine to be members for one year thereafter, and nine for two years thereafter. At the next annual meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter nine to be elected for three years. All members of said twenty-seven so elected to remain such until their successors are elected.

Of the original twenty-seven to be elected as above provided, at least nine must be members of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Norwalk, Ohio, to be selected by said academy, three of said nine members to be members until the next annual meeting and three for one year and three for two years thereafter, and at least nine must be members of the Firelands Historical Society of Norwalk, Ohio, to be selected by said society, three of said nine to be members until the next annual meeting, and three for one year and three for two years thereafter. Of the nine to be elected annually, at least three must be members of said academy, to be selected by it, and at least three must be members of said historical society, to be selected by it. Should either said academy or said historical society fail to report to this association prior to each election,

the members selected as above provided for, then this association shall elect said members as it may deem best from among the members of said academy and said historical society respectively.

After the opening by this association of a free public library, no fee shall be charged any resident of this city for the privilege of using said library.

Article XI. Relating to contracts.

Article XII. Relating to indebtedness.

Article XIII. Filling vacancies.

Article XIV. Relating to "by-laws."

Article XV. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the association or at any special meeting called for that purpose after due notice, on a vote of seven-ninths of the members present.

The Y. M.'s L. and R. R. A. held a meeting at the library on May 1, 1903, with the following present: C. P. Wickham, L. W. Wickham, T. D. Shepherd, W. M. Husted, C. L. Kennan, F. H. Jones, A. Sheldon, H. S. Mitchell, C. H. Gallup, A. S. Prentiss, John Laylin, S. E. Crawford, J. H. Williams, E. L. Husted, B. F. Stewart, Dr. E. J. Goodsell, S. A. Wildman and I. W. Goodell.

Mr. Gallup moved that Mr. B. F. Stewart be requested to furnish the secretary with a copy of letters to Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Carnegie's replies that they can be placed on the records as a matter of history. Seconded by Laylin and carried.

(Copies will be found on record directly following this meeting.)

Kennan moved the nine trustees heretofore selected and Mr. B. F. Stewart be the building committee. Seconded and carried.

Gallup moved the chair appoint a committee of three to draft by-laws for the association and report at a future special or regular meeting. Seconded and carried. The chair appointed F. H. Jones, C. L. Kennan and H. S. Mitchell.

The secretary reported the insurance the association carried to be as follows: In favor of the Whittlesey Association on

books, \$2,200; in favor of the Library Association on books, \$1,000; on fixtures, \$500.

Gallup moved the Whittlesey Association be authorized to move the building to the rear of the lot whenever they deemed proper.

C. L. Kennan suggested that Messrs. Gallup and Wildman be appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions of thanks to Messrs. Stewart and Carnegie and report to this meeting.

The following report of the committee was later read and unanimously accepted:

Resolved, as the sense of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, at this its first meeting since its organization, under its revised constitution, that we deeply appreciate the disinterested and earnest efforts of Mr. B. F. Stewart of this city in bringing to the notice of Andrew Carnegie the need of our city of a free public library, and thereby procuring the generous offer of a fund for that purpose; and

Resolved further, that to Mr. Carnegie we extend the thanks of our organization and in behalf of the citizens generally, of Norwalk, their appreciation also of his benefaction. By such benevolences on the part of those who have by skill and industry acquired wealth, the world is taught that riches and selfishness do not necessarily go hand in hand despite popular prejudices, and that the possessor of millions may have at heart the well being of his race.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

I. W. GOODELL, Secretary.

Record of correspondence between Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. B. F. Stewart.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 19, '03.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie,

2 West 91st St.,

New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

On February the 11th, 1902, I wrote you a letter, making an appeal to you in behalf of a public library building for the city of Norwalk, the county seat of Huron county, Ohio.

I then set forth the facts concerning our library and now I wish to further supplement by saying, that I have since learned that in the last three years, the ladies of our city had appealed to you, and one or two other citizens, but none have received encouragement.

And now, sir, I think you would find no town in these United States, where your condition would be more gladly complied with than would the citizens of Norwalk.

The president of the Young Men's Library Association, Dr. A. Sheldon, informs me that the present location occupied is owned by the association. It is a corner lot in the center of the city upon which is a small frame building used for library purposes.

We would like to put up a twenty thousand dollar library if you could see the way to help to the amount of \$10,000 or \$15,000. We can secure by municipal taxation or otherwise, ten or fifteen hundred dollars, annual support.

I wish to refer you to the mayor of our city, Arthur Rowley, Esq., and to Dr. A. Sheldon, president of the Young Men's Library Association.

You will pardon a personal reference. You will recall me when you think of the young man nearly fifteen years ago, who sat with you in your library for hours, reasoning out how best to adjust the strike at Braddock, Pa., in 1888, and to whom you committed a copy of the adjusting scale of wages, then to obtain at Braddock's steel mills, as your ultimatum to be presented to the Pittsburg and Braddock's labor element involved, as the only basis of settlement. And you can recall how I labored with others to bring this about and finally at the mass meeting held in Braddock with the late Captain Jones present, we were able to get the men to vote to accept terms. And I congratulate you, that while you were in control and since until the present day, there has been no labor troubles at Braddock.

I am now located in this city in business, and very much interested in its material, intellectual, moral and religious development, and more, I know that you can give us the present and future citizens of our community a wonderful uplift by giving us a library home.

Hoping to hear from you, I am yours in behalf of the citizens of Norwalk.

B. F. STEWART,
54 E. Main St.

NORWALK, OHIO, Jan. 27, 1903.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie,
2 East 91st St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The free public library blank sent me, I herewith return filled out as I believe to be the true situation here in reference to the library.

I also enclose clipping which sets forth the present condition of the local library association financially.

Having had today consultation with several persons connected with the present library organization and disinterested citizens, I learned:

First. That they have in hands about \$1,200 towards a new library building.

Second. That they have about four thousand dollars invested in bank stock, etc., so conditioned that they can only use the interest thereon for the purpose of purchasing new books.

Third. That the Historical Association, also the Whittlesey Academy, which are interested in the present library, would aid towards a public library building, so that they could possibly erect a very substantial, fire-proof, up to date library building.

Fourth. That there would be no difficulty in getting our city council to provide a municipal tax when known just what you will do and what conditions you would provide.

Fifth. That our city is advancing along industrial lines, increasing rapidly in population, and that we need a substantial library building for the safe-keeping of books, that the increasing intelligence of our community does now and will in the future demand.

Sixth. And that we believe you can give us the help we need and that you will find no community more worthy of your

consideration and who will appreciate your interest more than the citizens of Norwalk, Ohio.

Seventh. I have explained in my letters to you as fully as I could the need and situation, and if there is any further information needed, I shall endeavor to furnish it.

Hoping to hear favorably in behalf of our library,

I am yours,

B. F. STEWART,
54 E. Main St.

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
3 East 91st St., New York.

Feb. 3, 1903.

B. F. Stewart, Esq.,
Norwalk, O.

Dear Sir:

Responding to your communications in behalf of Norwalk. If the city agree by resolutions of council to maintain a free public library at cost of not less than fifteen hundred dollars a year, and provide a suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie will be pleased to furnish fifteen thousand dollars to erect a free public library building for Norwalk.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. BERTRAM,
P. Secretary.

NORWALK, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1903.

Mr. James Bertram:

My Dear Sir: I have been delayed in the acknowledgment of your letter of the 3rd inst.

I wish to thank Mr. Carnegie through you for his very kind consideration of our community and for the liberal gift he offers to the citizens of Norwalk.

And I wish to assure Mr. Carnegie and yourself that we will now take steps to arrange for the lot and to get the municipal council to meet the demands of Mr. Carnegie. I shall keep you informed, and as soon as action of the council is had upon the

resolutions, I will send copy of the same. I shall be pleased to receive any instructions Mr. Carnegie may have to give as to conditions, so that I can explain satisfactorily to all inquiries.

Hoping soon to be able to report the acceptance of his gift and conditions complied with,

I am very truly yours,

B. F. STEWART.

NORWALK, OHIO, Feb. 10, 1903.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie,
2 West 91st St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that your offer of \$15,000 to build a public library in the city of Norwalk has been accepted. Also the location for the building is secured and the city council has passed resolutions pledging the city to maintain the same at a cost of not less than \$1,500 annually. I send herewith duplicate of the resolutions. There are some matters that we desire to present for your consideration before anything further is done, and it may be possible that several gentlemen may be delegated to call upon you for consultation upon the further prosecution of the work.

I shall write full details of the plans here as soon as all are completed.

Kindly let me know if you would give twenty minutes of time to hearing personally a committee representing the citizens of Norwalk and our plans of co-operation with you in your uplifting liberality towards those who are willing to do something towards helping themselves.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am yours,

B. F. STEWART.

P. S. Please let me hear concerning the hearing of the committee either by you or Mr. Bertram.

February 24, 1903.

B. F. Stewart, Esq.,
54 E. Main St.,
Norwalk, O.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 18th received. It is unnecessary for any delegation to call on Mr. Carnegie as he leaves details for the community to manage.

When site is owned for library, he will arrange payments.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. BERTRAM,
P. Secretary.

NORWALK, O., March 18, '03.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie:

My Dear Sir: We have been at work securing location and as matters now stand, the present location of the Young Men's Library Association will be given for a free public library building. Also if present plans which will be submitted for your consideration are satisfactory. Then our free public library would have an income of more than two thousand dollars annually, \$1,500 from the city tax and about \$600 from invested funds and in lieu of the fact that the location is in the center of the city on a beautiful corner, and with the further fact that we will have more than two thousand dollars for annual maintenance, can you not increase your gift from \$15,000 to \$20,000?

I ask this because we shall have everything arranged within a few days for your final decision.

We wish to begin construction of building as soon as possible.

Awaiting your instructions,

I am thankfully yours,

B. F. STEWART,
54 E. Main St.

NORWALK, OHIO, April 20, '03.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wrote you March 18th concerning progress of the community in reference to your offer to build a library for the citizens of Norwalk.

I also asked in behalf of the community that you consider the advisability of increasing the amount offered to \$20,000 on the basis that our citizens guarantee \$2,000 for the maintenance of the library.

I am pleased to inform you that the location has been secured for the library and a fund of more than \$500 is guaranteed above the \$1,500 pledge by the city and the organization just effected to take charge of and manage the free public library building which you will give.

Will notify you concerning the same during present week, or by middle of next; I hope before you leave for Scotland.

I am grateful for your kind consideration and hoping to hear from you in reply to this letter with such instructions as you may be pleased to give in reference to your gift.

I am sincerely yours,

B. F. STEWART,
54 E. Main St.

April 27, 1903.

Mr. B. F. Stewart:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th inst, addressed to Mr. Carnegie has been referred to the writer, as Mr. Carnegie and his secretary have gone abroad for the summer.

I note that site for library building has been secured, and I am now prepared to make payments on account of erection of building, for which Mr. Carnegie has authorized me to make payments to the extent of \$15,000.

Remittances will be made in installments of \$2,000 or \$3,000 each, as needed from time to time during the construction of the building, and will be forwarded upon receipt of re-

quests signed by the president and treasurer of your library board, accompanied by architect's certificate, to the effect that funds to the extent of the amount called for are required for meeting payments to contractors.

Yours truly,

R. A. FRANKS.

Mr. B. F. Stewart, 54 E. Main St., Norwalk, Ohio.

SPECIAL MEETING OF ACADEMY.

March 25, 1903.

On call of the president, the academy met at the city council chamber at 7 P. M., pursuant to due notice.

Present: Jno. Laylin, president; M. Patrick, Todd, Strutton, Mitchell, E. L. Husted, C. P. Wickham, Jones, Herbert Gallup, Williams, Kennan, L. W. Wickham and S. A. Wildman.

Judge F. H. Jones, for the committee of nine heretofore appointed by the academy, the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association and the Firelands Historical Society, to formulate a plan of action with reference to the Andrew Carnegie library gift, reported as follows:

Following is the report of the joint committee on the free public library, appointed by the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Firelands Historical Society and the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, which report has been adopted by all of the societies named:

We, the sub-committee, to whom has been assigned the duty of compiling the data and legal questions affecting the establishment of a proposed free public library in and for the city of Norwalk, Ohio, respectfully report as follows:

First. The Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences of Norwalk, Ohio, duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with a membership of twenty-five life members (vacancies caused by death or removal from the county, being filled by the surviving members), and with no membership fee, is the owner in fee simple of inlot No. 191 in said city, which is free from incumbrance, save two leases hereinafter mentioned, and is also the owner of a valuable library now loaned to the Young Men's Library Association of said city.

Second. The Firelands Historical Society of Norwalk, Ohio, duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with an annual membership fee of \$1.00, and a life membership fee of \$5.00, is the owner of a large and valuable collection of historical, geographical, genealogical and archaeological works, with an extensive accumulation of antique and geological specimens, and is the holder of a lease from the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the buildings now on said lot No. 191 and is also the holder of good and collectible subscriptions aggregating \$800, available for building purposes, and is residuary legatee in the will of Michael Lipsett. The amount to be realized from said legacy is estimated at seven thousand dollars. This bequest to be used in providing a fire-proof building for the preservation of the archives of said Historical Society, which legacy is now in litigation.

Third. The Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association of Norwalk, Ohio, duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with annual memberships, with a fee of \$1.00 therefor; five year memberships with a fee of \$5.00 therefor, and life memberships with a fee of \$25 therefor, of which there are about three hundred annual members, their memberships expiring from time to time within the next year, but with no five year nor life members; is the owner of a considerable collection of books, and is custodian by loan of the larger collection of books of said Whittlesey Academy; and is also the owner of some library furniture, but which is antiquated and is not suitable for a modern library. It holds also the following funds: The Mrs. Samuel Worcester fund of \$200 to be expended in decorating the library rooms; the Samuel T. Worcester fund of \$2,000, income only to be expended and that for "standard, useful books;" the Mrs. Rosanna E. Morehouse fund of \$1,000 and the Addie Ford fund of \$1,000 the income of which funds only is to be expended, and that for the maintenance of the library, and a permanent fund of between \$1,500 and \$2,000. The association is also the holder of a lease from the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences in the buildings now on said lot No. 191.

Fourth. It being understood that Mr. Andrew Carnegie

has offered to donate the sum of \$15,000 for a free public library for the people of our city, on condition that a free site be provided therefor, and that our city council by resolution pledge an annual appropriation of \$1,500 in perpetuity for its maintenance, which pledge has been made by said city council:

Therefore your committee most respectfully recommend the following action:

That the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences set apart and dedicate to said library association for the purpose of such free public library, so much of the said lot No. 191 as may be found desirable for the proper, convenient and sightly location of a building for such library, and a suitable auditorium, and a fire-proof structure for the preservation of said archives and for museum purposes, connected with or adjacent to said library building.

That the Fireland Historical Society and the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association consent to the immediate removal of the buildings now on the front of said lot, to make room for the erection of said proposed buildings; that said present buildings be located on the rear end of said lot and be properly fitted up for renting purposes, at the expense of said Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, and that said Whittlesey Academy pledge the net income of said buildings and of any other structures that may be erected on said lot by said academy for the maintenance of said library and museum, so long as said library shall be maintained as a free public library, and that said Whittlesey Academy further pledge the sum of at least \$50 annually for such maintenance on the same terms.

That the Firelands Historical Society use said building fund of \$800 in providing for said auditorium and fire-proof structure, and pledge whatever sum may be realized from the said Lipsett legacy for the providing of said fire-proof structure for said achives and for museum purposes.

That the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association pledge the income for its said funds for the purchase of books for, and maintenance of, such a perpetual free public library for the use of the people of this city, to the extent that it may be empowered so to do by the terms upon which said

sums were received; that it continue to hold and care for the books belonging to the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, as a part of such free public library, and that the said Whittlesey Academy have the privilege of joint occupancy of so much of said buildings as may be convenient and proper for holding the meetings of its members and officers; and that the said Firelands Historical Society have the privilege of occupying so much of said fire-proof structure as may be necessary or proper for its archives and museum, and to have the use of said auditorium as may be desirable for holding its meetings. Subject to these rights said library association to have the right to use and occupy said library building, fire-proof structure and auditorium.

That said library association amend its constitution so that it shall provide for twenty-seven members to be elected by said association as follows:

Of the original twenty-seven, nine to be selected by the present members of the Library Association, nine to be selected by the Whittlesey Academy Association, and nine to be selected by the Firelands Historical Society; one-third of each nine to be selected for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years by the then members, at least three of each annually elected nine to be members of the Whittlesey Academy Association and at least three to be members of the Historical Society; all members to continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.

The constitution to further provide for a president and vice president, who shall be ex officio trustees, seven other trustees and such other officers as may be determined upon. All officers to be members of the association, at least three of said nine trustees to be members of said Whittlesey Academy Association, and at least three to be members of said Historical Society. That said board of trustees have full control and management of said library building and of the affairs and conduct of said library and that said constitution can be amended only by a vote of seven-ninths of the members.

The constitution further to provide that after the opening of the said free public library, no membership fees to be charged.

The Historical Society to have the control and management of said museum, archives and the part of the fire-proof structure that contains them.

Your committee further recommends that a joint committee of nine be appointed by the three associations, three from each association, to be known as the building committee, to have charge and control of all matters and things pertaining to the carrying out of plans in this report suggested as far as joint action may be necessary, and to decide upon the plans for, and to have charge of the erection and equipment of said buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. WICKHAM,

C. L. KENNAN,

F. H. JONES,

For the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences.

A. SHELDON,

JOHN LAYLIN,

A. S. PRENTISS,

For the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Assn.

C. H. GALLUP,

S. A. WILDMAN,

J. F. LANING,

For the Firelands Historical Society.

FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS.

Norwalk, Ohio, December 19, 1905.

Pursuant to notice, the board of directors and trustees of the Firelands Historical Society met in special session.

Present: Judge S. A. Wildman, Vice Pres.; A. Sheldon, Secy.; Hon. C. H. Gallup, Thos. M. Sloan, J. M. Whiton and I. M. Gillett. The president, Hon. Rush R. Sloan, being absent, Judge S. A. Wildman, vice president, occupied the chair.

It was moved by C. H. Gallup and seconded by J. M. Whiton, that the vice president and secretary be and are here-

by authorized and instructed to execute in behalf of said Historical Society, the following lease in triplicate.

The above motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. A. WILDMAN, Vice Pres.

A. SHELDON, Secy.

December 19, 1905.

Pursuant to call, the trustees of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association met in the trustees' room of the new library building, December 19, 1905, with the following members present: Wickham, Mitchell, Gallup, Kennan, Smith, Sheldon and Prentiss.

It was moved by Mr. Gallup and seconded by Kennan, that Judge C. P. Wickham as president, and A. S. Prentiss as secretary of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, be authorized and instructed to execute on behalf of this society the following lease in triplicate:

Motion carried by unanimous vote.

H. S. MITCHELL, Vice President.

A. S. PRENTISS, Secretary.

December 19, 1905.

At a called meeting of the board of trustees of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences in the trustees' room of the public library building the following members were present: Gallup, Wildman, Kennan and Mitchell.

It was moved by Kennan, seconded by Mitchell, that S. E. Crawford, as president, and S. A. Wildman, as secretary, be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to execute in behalf of said Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, the following lease in triplicate.

Motion adopted by unanimous vote.

C. H. GALLUP, Chairman.

S. A. WILDMAN, Secretary.

LEASE.

Whereas, the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, by reason of its occupancy of original lot number one (1) of the first lotting of the village of Norwalk, Ohio, as recorded in volume 2 of records of deeds of Huron county, Ohio, on page 17, whereby said lot was dedicated "for an academy or college," has accumulated a fund of four thousand dollars which it has invested in part payment for a fee simple title to inlot number one hundred ninety-one (191) in the city of Norwalk, Ohio; and,

Whereas, said investment is properly chargeable with and was made for the purpose, so far as may be, of fulfilling the trust created in and by said dedication;

Therefore, first, the said The Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) received from the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, organized for the purpose of affording to the people, and especially to the youth of Norwalk, Ohio, additional means of mental improvement, through the agency of a library, reading room, public lectures, and other kindred instrumentalities, party of the second part, and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and for the further and more especial consideration of the educational purposes of said association, party of the second part, hereby grants, leases and conveys to said The Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, as tenant in common with the party of the third part, the use and occupancy, for the term of ninety-nine years renewable forever, said lot number one hundred ninety-one (191), except a strip seventy-five (75) feet wide off the north end of said lot; and

Therefore, second, the said The Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) received from the Firelands Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, for the purpose of collecting, preserving and publishing in proper form, historical information and especially the facts constituting the full history of the Firelands, and adjacent parts of Ohio, ob-

taining and preserving an authentic account of their resources and productions, of their natural and archaeological relics, curiosities and antiquities, and other scientific and historical collections, party of the third part, and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and for the further and more especial consideration of the educational purposes of said society, hereby grants, leases and conveys to said The Firelands Historical Society, as tenant in common with the party of the second part, the use and occupancy, for the period of ninety-nine years renewable forever, said lot number one hundred ninety-one (191), except a strip of land seventy-five (75) feet wide off the north end of said lot;

And whereas the said party of the second part has invested about nineteen thousand dollars and the said party of the third part has invested about seven thousand dollars in a public library and Firelands memorial building on said lot number one hundred ninety-one (191);

It is hereby agreed by and between said second and third parties that said second party shall have the exclusive use and control of the upper or second floor of said building, except the trustees' room and stairway leading to the basement, and in common with said third party shall have the use of all rooms and conveniences in the basement of said building, except the north room called the museum. And that said third party shall have the exclusive use of the north room in the basement called the museum, and in common with said second party shall have the use of all other rooms and conveniences in said basement.

It is further agreed that the said first party shall have a right in common to the use of the trustees' room on the second floor and the south room in the basement called the auditorium.

It is further agreed by and between the second and third parties hereto that in consideration of the fact that the income and financial resources of said third party are scantily sufficient to maintain its historical publications, the said second party hereby assumes and becomes solely responsible for all charges for the care, heating, lighting and maintaining of said library and memorial building in repair, and in consideration therefor, the museum of the said third party shall always be accessible to

the patrons of said second party under the supervision of the librarian of said second party.

The two leases recorded in Huron county records, Vol. 3, on pages 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82 are hereby surrendered and cancelled.

In witness whereof, the parties to this lease, by their respective officers duly authorized thereto, set their hands to triplicates hereof this 19th day of December, 1905.

THE WHITTLESEY ACADEMY OF ARTS & SCIENCES,

By S. E. Crawford, President.

S. A. Wildman, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY & READING ROOM ASSOCIATION,

By C. P. Wickham, President.

A. S. Prentiss, Secretary.

THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

By S. A. Wildman, Vice President.

A. Sheldon, Secretary.

Signed and delivered in presence of:

EDGAR G. MARTIN.

LUCY E. STRUTTON.

The State of Ohio, Huron County, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared the above named S. E. Crawford, president, and S. A. Wildman, secretary of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences; C. P. Wickham, president, and A. S. Prentiss, secretary of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, and S. A. Wildman, vice president, and A. Sheldon, secretary of the Firelands Historical Society, and acknowledged that they did sign the foregoing instrument and that the same is their free act and deed, and the voluntary corporate act and deed of the respective corporations of which they are such officers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at Norwalk, this 19th day of December, 1905.

(Seal) EDGAR G. MARTIN, Notary Public.

At the risk of being tedious, the foregoing pages set forth from official records the history and present status of a trinity

of benefactors whose sole object from their inception has been educational and for the betterment of man.

They are the legitimate fruit of the spirit of the "Edict of Nantes" and "The Solemn League and Covenant" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Those old actors on the world's stage, Charles II, Louis XIV, Governor Tryon and Benedict Arnold, each and all played parts in the drama of the centuries.

As a result of their acts, descendants of the Covenanters, Huguenots, Quakers, Conformists and Non-Conformists located and platted the lot No. 191 upon which the public library and Firelands memorial building now stands.

The first suggestion for the erection of such a joint building was made by Hon. Rush R. Sloane at the forty-first annual meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, June 16, 1897. (See New Series, Vol X, *Firelands Pioneer*, pp. 14-16, 21.)

At its next annual meeting, in 1898, more definite action was taken and \$1,300 subscribed. (See New Series, Vol. XI, *Firelands Pioneer*, pp. 179-83, 189.)

In November, 1899, lot No. 191 was purchased for \$5,000. The Whittlesey Academy paying \$4,000 and the two other organizations paying \$500 each.

November, 1899, Michael Lipsett, of Plymouth, died leaving a will giving the Historical Society \$6,150.

September 16, 1901, Mr. B. F. Stewart, a colored gentleman, became a citizen of Norwalk and as appears in the correspondence already given induced that generous benefactor of mankind, Andrew Carnegie, to donate \$15,000 to the good cause.

What has been accomplished with the donations received, can be seen in part only, in the photogravure illustrations herein given. The patrons of the former organization of the library never exceeded three hundred, now they exceed fifteen hundred; the Historical Society has an auditorium that will seat about one hundred and fifty, a large room furnished with antique furniture, ancient pictures, maps, etc., and a collection of thousands of articles connected directly or remotely with pioneer life on the Firelands—not an accumulation of curios, but an historical museum.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

List of articles donated or loaned to the Firelands Historical Society since last publication:

Donated by:

Mrs. John F. Dewey. Warming pan brought from Berkshire county, Mass., by Col. F. Herrick, in 1830. It had been in the family of Col. Herrick's parents for over a century. Hatchet brought from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1818. Fire pan, owned by J. V. Vredenburgh, and given to Mrs. Dewey in 1848. Wooden shoes. Snuffer tray. Paper weight. Little jug, belonged to her ancestors on her mother's side, Mrs. Huldah Herrick Wolcott.

Mrs. O. L. Danforth. Cow bell made by hand in New York state 150 years old. Bible. Rocking chair fifty years old. Snuff box fifty years old.

J. W. Baker. Chair, manufactured in Norwalk in 1850.

Mrs. J. W. Baker. Stand, purchased in 1836.

M. E. Hibbard. Box of Indian arrows.

F. E. Weeks, M. D. Broad-axe, used on the Vermillion-Ashland Ry. Commissions to postmasters of Clarksfield, signed by Gov. Meigs and C. A. Wickliff. Commissions to justices of Clarksfield township, 1833, '36, '39. Pair of brass andirons. Brass candlestick with snuffers. Eight books.

Miss Belle Hamilton. Bible. Picture painted by Mrs. Joseph Jones. Clock of Jos. Jones.

Mrs. T. P. Bishop. Shells and cannon primers used in Civil War.

Ralph R. King. Commission of Gideon King as lieutenant in New York Militia, 1827, signed by Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and as captain, 1828, signed by Lieut. Gov. Pitcher. Three summons issued by Capt. King to his sergeant and corporals, 1828.

Mrs. S. W. Jennings. Pewter tea-pot, owned by Jos. Jones. Mortar and pestle. Dulcimer.

Willis Brown. Box of twenty-two books.

Mrs. A. J. Andrews. Box of eighteen books.

C. H. Gallup. Borings of Norwalk gas well—120 boxes in case.

Robert Holiday—Bones from Indian skeletons. Bottle of red ocher, dug up in quarry at Bellevue.

J. H. Crawford. Lantern and foot stove, made by Alonzo Nye in Vermont and brought by him to Bronson in 1832. Roster of Peru soldiers in Civil War.

W. J. Bascom. Ox-shoe, made by John Butt.

Mrs. Mary G. Sheldon. Mortar and pestle, nearly one hundred years old.

A. E. Rowley. Quill pen, found in Mayor's office.

J. A. Strutton. Bunch of old bank notes.

Starbird & Hoyt. History of Huron and Erie counties, owned by Dr. D. D. Benedict.

C. C. Parsons. Book—poetical quotations.

P. F. Ryan. Book—Master's carpet and diploma.

F. D. Foster. Interior view of Methodist Church. Candle stick, found in the old Milan Seminary building.

C. D. Miles. Tax receipt of C. C. Crittenden, December 2, 1831. Certificates of stock in Milan and Richland Plank Road Co.

Mrs. Mary H. Gibbs. Photograph of Hon. J. M. Farr.

F. D. Wickham. Descriptive roll of Company C, 15th U. S. Infantry, J. A. Jones, Captain.

F. A. Powers. Republican ticket, Presidential election, 1860.

John Laylin. Oil paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Pruden Alling.

B. D. Angell. Photographs—Peter Adams; Mrs. Peter Adams; Daniel and Amy Angell, father and mother of Ephraim Angell; group of Francis Pilgrim and family. Pictures—Lost cause; wood cut; scenes from life of Pres. Garfield. Three books.

Walter J. Sherman. Portrait of Nathan G. Sherman, 1810-1896.

C. P. Venus. Chas. Kinsley's Squirrel hunter's discharge, and executive letter transmitting discharge under direction of the legislature.

John H. Crawford. Confederate officer's grave marker (wood replaced by stone): Masonic emblem Peter Mackin, Lieut. Comp'y I, 16th Miss. Inf't'y, died 17th May, 1865, aged thirty-one years; buried on Johnson's Island.

Loaned by:

A. Sheldon. Copy of first dictionary, printed in United States.

P. C. Breckenridge. Saddle-bags of Rev. G. W. Breckenridge.

Mrs. S. W. Jennings. Military register Company E, 60th Regiment O. V. Vase of wax flowers.

John Laylin. Box of field books. Maps—Western Reserve, 1826; Norwalk, 1853; The Firelands.

Miss Franc White. Portrait of O. A. White.

J. H. Crawford. Pictures—Libby prison; south part Andersonville prison.

Mrs. R. R. King. Cherries, canned in 1856 by Mrs. John H. Foster.

Mrs. C. W. Flinn. Oil painting of Lester Clark.

D. B. Smith. Package of Confederate bills.

Mrs. J. Wilson. Case of South American curios.

J. W. Van Dusen, 1st Lieut, and Asst. Surg. U. S. Army. Philippine and Japanese collection of 130 pieces, under the following agreement:

“Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 22, '05.

“Desiring the safe-guarding and public use of my Philippine and Japanese collection of curios, I hereby deliver the same into the custody of the Firelands Historical Society of Norwalk, Ohio, subject to be withdrawn by me, in whole or in part, at any time during my life-time; otherwise to be and remain the property of said Society.

“A schedule of said collection is hereto attached as part of this agreement.

“Signed: JAMES W. VAN DUSEN.

“The conditions of the foregoing agreement are hereby accepted.

“Signed: THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
NORWALK, OHIO.

“By C. H. Gallup, Librarian and Custodian of Relics.”

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[A paper read at the one-hundredth anniversary of Ohio Statehood in District No. 11, Norwalk Township, Old State Road, April, 1903, by I. M. Gillett.]

One hundred years ago, when a century that had set much in motion was at its close, a new born nation was standing face to face with destiny.

Behind it was a broad ocean that separated it not only from the old world, but also, in a deeper sense, from the ideals and formulas of a civilization that spoke for the past rather than of the future.

Before, it was a wilderness so vast and far extending that the human mind could hardly contemplate its subjugation.

Before, it was a future full of hope, but with little premonition of the marvelous things that a hundred years were to accomplish.

The people of those crude and unformed colonies which had raised the banner of independence on these shores had by their faith and courage set much on foot already. How much they did not dream.

How were they to guess that the century before them was to accomplish more within its busy years than any one of its predecessors since the world began the writing of history.

How were they to know of the magnificent empire that would today span the continent from Boston harbor to the Golden Gate of the Pacific; that palaces on wheels would carry their children across that continent between Sabbath and Sabbath; that in even less time great ocean liners would bind New York and London together.

This has indeed been a century of many and mighty forces. A century of Anglo-Saxon brains and energy.

The Arab of the desert rides and lives and dreams as did his fathers a thousand years ago. The patient ox treads in the mills of China as he did when Columbus was in his cradle. There are shepherds watching their flocks on Judean hills, as there were in those days when the wise men came on their pilgrimage to Bethlehem. The nomad on the high hills of Thibet follows his herds and turns his prayer wheel as did his ancestors when

London was a Roman possession. The people of the ancient nations sit, dim-eyed, in the dust and ashes of the past. The young giants of the later days push forward in their lusty might and into their hands have fallen the dominating influences of the present and the forecasting of the fortunes of the future.

One hundred years ago there was little known of any portion of this country beyond the Alleghanies. In fact many of the people of the Atlantic slope cared to know but little about it.

They believed that the good of the new nation did not demand "Expansion" to that extent. There were many men—even wise men—who were fixed in the belief that other nations than their own should possess and develop that wilderness. They looked upon the Ohio country as the outer confines. They never dreamed of setting their bounds as far west as the Mississippi; while the domination of the trackless wilderness beyond was the dream of ambition betrayed to madness.

One hundred years ago Spain owned the Florida country, nor had she sold but a short time before to France that empire known as Louisiana, that at a later day was to come into our possession through the far seeing and daring statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson, he who confessed that in making this purchase from Napoleon he had stretched the presidential power "until it almost cracked."

When the nineteenth century dawned John Adams was president and Thomas Jefferson vice president. Washington had been laid away in the sacred shades of Mt. Vernon only a few days before. Napoleon was yet first consul of France; the imperial throne, the tragedy of Waterloo and the lonely rock of the sea yet wrapped in the clouds of the future.

There was war between England and France; even as there had been trouble between France and the United States only a short time before.

The alien and sedition laws were still in force; men were yet exultingly quoting Pinckney's defiance to Europe: "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute!" The new song, "Hail Columbia," was being sung on the streets for the first time. Congress had not yet, by some months, held its first session in the new national capital on the Potomac. The receipts of our Gov-

ernment for the whole year amounted to but \$13,000,000. The pirates of Algiers and Tripoli were still levying tribute on our infant merchant marine—an outrage soon ended by the guns of an American fleet. The state of New York had but recently passed a law for the gradual abolition of human slavery within her borders. American citizens were still put in prison for debt.

The pillory was in use in the streets of Boston; the whipping post was a frequent instrument of punishment, and the ears of criminals were judicially cropped.

Where Ohio stands today in the pride of one hundred years of statehood, nature held almost undisputed sway. Little settlements had been planted at the mouth of the Muskingum and of the Cuyahoga. A few venturesome traders could be found here and there. The log cabin and the wigwam stood within hail of each other, and it was well for the white man if he was permitted to pursue his way in peace.

An unbroken wilderness stretched from the waters of the Ohio to those of Lake Erie. Indian paths intersected it here and there and too often the infant settlements awoke to find that the path had become the bloody war trail. In all essential things Ohio was yet on the outermost edge of her history.

When Congress, on June 18, 1812, declared war on Great Britain, a swift riding horseman started immediately westward from Washington, and it was June 28 before the message which he carried had passed through the hands of other horsemen, riding as rapidly as himself, and had reached the shores of Lake Erie at Cleveland. Thus it took ten days of the best work of which horse flesh was capable, with frequent relays, to cover the territory lying between the Potomac and the southern shores of Lake Erie. This shows the means of going about on the face of the earth that was open to our forefathers.

There were no improved highways, no artificial canals, no railroads. Twenty-five years were yet to pass before the locomotive, Sandusky, made its run on the old "Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad," the first locomotive run west of the Alleghanies.

The newspapers were printed by hand. Ohio had no art, no literature, no common schools. The steamboat, the electric telegraph and telephone, the mower and reaper, the sewing

machine, photography, and a thousand and one things of the arts and sciences, were yet undreamed of. The coal, the iron, the oil, the gas, that have done so much to make Ohio rich, were still hidden away in the remote places of the earth.

No commonwealth whose fate is embedded in history has ever sought more earnestly for the light and the right than has Ohio during these hundred years. She has endeavored to concede to each man the natural rights of man. She groped her way dimly for a time in the case of the black man but was true to herself in the end. She has given to each the right to worship God according to his own formulas, and to recite the creed demanded by his conscience. She has fostered education. Her little district school house has been set as a beacon on every hill. She has withheld no treasure, has wearied in no labor, that would give to the son of the poorest laborer enough of education to make him understand his citizenship and rightfully translate his belief into force through the medium of the ballot box. She has declared again and again for honesty in the conduct of public affairs; has upheld the purity of the franchise; has set this man up because he was worthy and cast that one down because he had been disloyal to his trust. She has encouraged those to whom God has given special gifts and her sons have been loyal to her and loved her. She has become great in national affairs. She has dignified the calling of the husbandman. She has called wealth from the forest, the tilled field, the pasture; from the mine, the furnace, the forge. The smoke from her workshops pours from ten thousand chimneys. She takes her coal and with it works into marketable shape the ores that her fleets have brought from the northwest regions and her finished products are found in every market on the globe.

She has produced many notable things, but her greatest production has come, not from her furnaces or been grown in her fields. It has come from that sacred spot, the American home, from the little red school house, the college, the Sabbath school, the town meeting, from personal touch with the people, from the mart where brains and courage and high ideals are the things that men prize—her best production is the Ohio Man and Woman.

I. M. GILLETT, Norwalk, Ohio.

OLD BRIDGEWATER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The following, taken from the *Brockton* (Mass.) *Daily Enterprise* of January 12, 1906, will interest many of the older residents of the Firelands.

[Dr. L. W. Puffer is the husband of Martha Worcester, niece and adopted daughter of the late Judge Samuel T. and Mary F. C. Worcester, whose homestead in Norwalk is now the home of C. H. and Lizzie F. Gallup, Martha's schoolmates and friends of over half a hundred years ago.—E.D.]

DR. LORING W. PUFFER,

OF BROCKTON, CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual business meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society, for the election of officers, was held yesterday afternoon at the Historical Building in West Bridgewater. In the absence of the president, Judge B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, because of his ill health, Dr. L. W. Puffer, of Brockton, was the presiding official and later he was elected president.

Dr. Loring W. Puffer, the newly selected president of the society, is eminently qualified for the place. Known all over this section and the state as an historian, an authority on matters pertaining to old Bridgewater and upon the genealogy of its pioneer families, his writings are readily recognized, even without the familiar signature or initials, because of the intimate knowledge manifested along these lines. He has been a member of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society since its inception and has spoken before members several times, notably some few months ago, when he gave publicity to accurate data which proved that the first cannon produced on this side of the Atlantic were cast in old Bridgewater.

He was born in Stoughton, September 17, 1828, but notwithstanding his seventy-seven years he is today as vigorous in action, speech and thought as most men thirty years younger. Graduating from the Boston Dental College in 1879 he became a demonstrator in '71, an assistant professor in '72, and a professor in '73. For many years he practiced dentistry in this city,

though for a number of years he has devoted himself to other pursuits.

In '54 he located in Brockton. Since then he has lived here. He was the first insurance agent in the town. He identified himself with every public movement that promised the welfare of the city and took an active part in politics. He was one of the founders of the Brockton Agricultural Society, father of the present public library, and in other ways prominent and useful.

He was at one time an editor and publisher and is a member of the Massachusetts Press Association, Suburban Press Association and the Norfolk Club. He is a member of the National History Society of Boston, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Old Colony and Merrimac Valley Dental Association and of Paul Revere Lodge, F. and A. M., and other Masonic bodies.

Dr. Puffer has been a justice of peace since '54.

In '56 he was married to Miss Martha Mary Crane Worcester. Four children were born to them, of whom three survive. W. L. Puffer and Clarence C. Puffer, well-known business men, are his sons.

OBITUARIES.

Adams, Rose A., daughter of William W. Stiles and Diana Tyler, was born in Clarksfield, July 14, 1849; married Allen Adams, son of William Adams, of Clarksfield, February 14, 1871. In 1882 they moved to Michigan and in 1889 to Kansas. Mr. Adams died there in 1902. Mrs. Adams died in Clarksfield, February 15, 1905.

Alling, Eliza, daughter of David and Elizabeth Gibbs, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 16, 1811. Her parents were among the earliest settlers of Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. Gibbs came here in 1815 and built his log house near what is now known as Alling's Corners. The next year he brought his wife and children. With her parents she endured all the hardships of pioneer life in the woods, and within the period of her own life she saw the entire growth of Norwalk, as there was not a house within the limits of the city of Norwalk until several years after she came to Ohio. She married Pruden Alling in 1835 and together they lived at Alling's Corners until his death in 1879. She died March 7, 1904, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. See "David Gibbs" for family history. New Series, Vol. XII, p. 542.

Andrews, Andrew J., was born in the state of New York, October 30, 1830, and came to Ohio with his parents when six years of age and lived in Huron county until his death in 1905. His wife was Miss Cornelia Powers.

Arnold, Charles W., M. D., was a son of James Arnold and Emily Cook and was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., August 11, 1825. In 1831 he came to Milan with his parents. He was married to Eliza Jane Proctor in 1845 and moved to Townsend, Huron county, in 1849. In 1872 he was married to Jennie L. Howard. He graduated from a medical college at Cincinnati in 1850 and practiced for several years in Townsend and Michigan, returning to Townsend in 1874, when he gave up practice. He died October 26, 1904.

Atherton, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, the subject of this sketch, who died December 27, 1902, at the age of 102 years and 6 months, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., June 1, 1800.

She was married to Samuel Atherton April 18, 1836, removed to Ohio and settled in Greenfield township in October, 1838. Her husband died August 18, 1871, and since that time she had lived with her only son, George W. Atherton, of Peru. Mrs. Atherton was a very active and intelligent woman and was in possession of her faculties almost to the very last of life.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years, and in her younger days was a regular attendant at church services, doing her full share in the upbuilding of society in her neighborhood; remarkable for her kind, cordial and cheerful disposition, her generous hospitality and benevolence, which surrounded her with the affectionate esteem of many friends, who with her family, now deplore her loss. Mrs. Atherton lived through the administrations of all the presidents except that of George Washington.

At the time of her birth railways, steamboats and telegraphs were unknown. The thirteen original states were a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic coast, with a population of scarcely 3,000,000 of people; note the change: at the time of her death we have a republic stretching from ocean to ocean, besides our recently acquired possessions with over 75,000,000 of people.

What a contrast! When she came to Ohio, the ox cart was the means of transportation; now the continent is spanned by railways which have brought New York and San Francisco within a week's journey.

Austin, Homer J., was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1813. In 1829 he started for Ohio, striking the Erie Canal at a small town in New York. At this place Joe Smith, the founder of the Mormon religion, with his mother and several men who afterwards became famous, took passage for Buffalo, en route to Kirtland, Ohio. Mr. Austin settled in Ripley, living there until 1860, when he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. He married Miss Adaline Cherry, of Fairfield. He died in 1903.

Baker, Emma Husted, eldest daughter of Edward E. Husted and Deborah Gray, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, December 27, 1841, and died February 4, 1904. Her parents were pioneers of Clarksfield and lived there until her father was elected sheriff, when they moved to Norwalk. She was married to Abner Baker October 29, 1863, and they resided in Norwalk the most of the time, having lived in Berlin a few years.

Barker, John, a son of Robert and Lucy Standish Barker, was born in Peru, Huron county, July 6, 1844. He served in the Union army for nearly three years during the war of the rebellion. In 1870 he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Crawford and she died three years later. In 1875 he was married to Miss Phebe A. Morse. He died in January, 1903.

Barnes, Samuel Wildman, a son of Samuel Barnes, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, August 31, 1827, in a log house which stood near the "Barnes place," on East Main street. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War. He was married to Martha Lyman Indicott in 1852. He lived on the old homestead until his death May 18, 1905.

Barnum, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Zara C. Norton and Cynthia Post (the first couple married in Clarksfield township), was born in Clarksfield, May 28, 1842. In 1856 she went to Minnesota with the family. She married George Thomas, who died a few years later. In 1888 she was married to John N. Barnum, of Clarksfield, and made that town her home until her death on April 9, 1904.

Barrett, Mary, was a daughter of John Roorback, and was born in Paoli, Ind., January 29, 1820. In 1830 she came to New London with her parents. She first married Enoch Newkirk and afterwards became the second wife of Zelotus Barrett. She died in New London in 1905.

Bassett, Edward, a son of William Bassett and Jane Pelham, was born in England. He came to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, with his parents in 1830. In 1841 he moved to

Defiance county and married there. He moved to Nebraska, where he died at the age of eighty-two.

Beckwith, Dr. Seth, was born in Bronson, Huron county, in 1830. He graduated from a medical college in Cleveland in 1853 and practiced medicine in Norwalk, in connection with Dr. John Tift, for a number of years. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., in January, 1905.

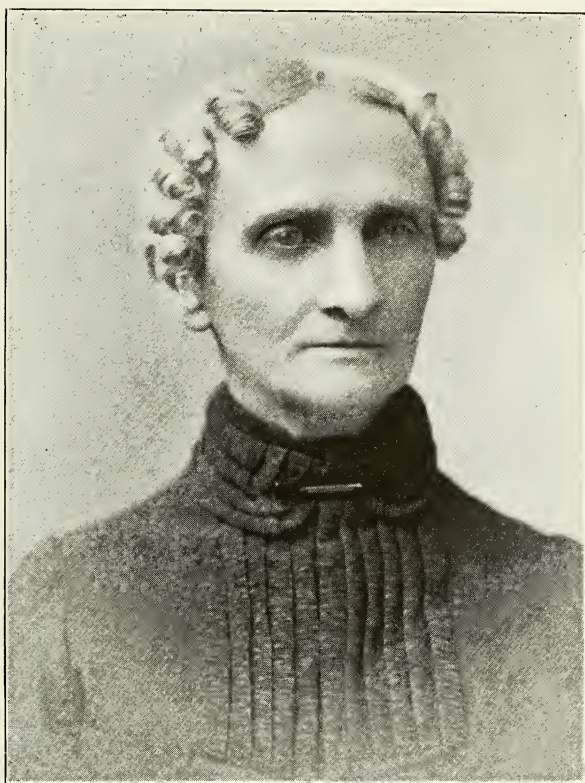
Bodwell, Joseph Lester, a son of Levi M. Bodwell and Ann Eliza Vanderhoof, was born in New York City, May 10, 1828. His parents came to Clarksfield in 1820, but moved to New York in 1825, returning to Clarksfield in 1832. Joseph went to California in 1849, but had a fit of sickness which rendered him unfit to work. He then went to Rahway, N. J., and lived there until his death. He was almost the first man in his state to enlist at the first call for volunteers, being mustered into service April 27, 1861. He was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Winchester. He rose to the rank of Captain. His death occurred February 7, 1903.

Bomberger, Sarah Matilda, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in January, 1824, being a daughter of William Gallup and Sally Boalt. Her parents were pioneer settlers of Norwalk, having been married there in 1819. She grew up to womanhood in Norwalk. She married William Bomberger and lived at Dayton until 1870 when they moved to Denver, Colorado, where the husband died in 1884 and the wife on February 29, 1905.

Brown, Jacob, son of Jacob and Mary Brown, was born in Peru, April 16, 1836. In 1861 he was married to Mary Ann Adelman, of Peru, and lived in that township until his death, October 14, 1904.

Buskirk, George, was born in Norwalk in 1831. He was a soldier in the Civil War and was crippled by a wound. He died at his home at Bryan, Ohio, May 17, 1904.

Call, Noble C., a son of Essex Call and Mary Town, was born in Clarksfield August 8, 1838. His first wife was Mar-



SARAH MATILDA BOMBERGER.



garet Merrill, of Clarksfield. He died at Norwalk in 1903. His father moved from Berlin to Clarksfield in 1823.

Carter, Otis G., was born in Becket, Mass., July 23, 1811, and came to Norwalk in 1834. In 1835 he was married to a lady in Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1855 he moved to Chicago, and to Painesville, Ohio, and to Norwalk again in 1861. His wife died in 1892. His death occurred in July, 1904.

Christian, Mrs. Kate E., died December 10, 1902. Surrounded by mourning relatives and friends and a profusion of floral tributes of rare beauty, the last words were said today over the remains of Mrs. Kate E. Christian, in the home of her childhood, where many happy hours had been spent. Among the many touching remembrances from friends and tender and loving sympathy expressed at her death in the way of beautiful floral offerings was an exquisite spray of blooming exotics and green, sent as "a token of love from the school girls of 1850." With the offering was the following: "To our loved schoolmate, Mrs. Kate Wickham Christian, from Mrs. Celestia Yale Dennis, Miss Lizzie Gallup, Mrs. Mary Clark Flinn, Miss Mary Graves, Mrs. Lucy Gager Baldwin, Miss Lovina Green, Miss Augusta Carter, Mrs. Louisa Hadley Rood, Mrs. Emma Husted Baker, Mrs. Mary Ketcham Husted, Mrs. Hattie Miller Bishop, Mrs. Emma Downing Hall, Mrs. Esther Standish Pinney, Mrs. Martha Worcester Puffer, Mrs. Emma Brown Carter, Mrs. Lucretia Mallory Wells, Mrs. Frank Jenney Lovrein, Mrs. Mary Foster Breckenridge, Mrs. Mary Keeler Randolph, Mrs. Marcellia Keeler Johnson.

It is remarkable that so many members of the class of more than fifty years ago was still living.

Clark, Calvin Carlton, was a son of Upton Clark and Sally Day, and was born in Clarksfield, August 31, 1831. He married Sarah M. Day, a daughter of Ransom Day, of Clarksfield, in 1859. She died in 1864 and he married her sister, Nancy A., the following year. He died November 19, 1905, having spent his entire life in Clarksfield township.

Cleland, Kate G., a daughter of Dexter and Abigail Ashley, was born in Greenfield township in 1829 and died at Oberlin in 1904.

Coats, Mary Ann, daughter of Ephraim Webb and Althea Stiles, was born in Milan, January 4, 1820. In 1840 she was married to Benjamin Ransom Coats, of Clarksfield. The greater part of their married life was spent at Rochester, Ohio. She died in Licking county, Ohio, July 13, 1903. Her parents came to Clarksfield in 1818.

Considine, Daniel, was born in New York state, December 15, 1816. He came to Norwalk in 1833. In 1839 he was married to Elmira Morton. He died May 28, 1903. His wife still survives him, after a married life of sixty-four years.

Couch, Edgar, was a son of William H. Couch and Catherine Patch, of Clarksfield. He died in Cleveland July 1, 1905, at the age of sixty-two.

Culp, Edward C., a son of John Culp, was born in Plymouth, Huron county, March 23, 1843. He lived in Norwalk for many years and was sheriff of the county from 1869 until 1873. He enlisted in the army at the age of eighteen and rose to the rank of Colonel. His wife was Miss Lucy Preston. He died May 16, 1905.

Cunningham, Edwin Wilbur, was a native of the Firelands, having been born at the center of Clarksfield, on August 31, 1842. He was the youngest son of Hiram W. and his wife, Eunice Cunningham, and spent the period of his childhood and youth upon the home farm, and in attendance upon the schools of his native town, together with a preparatory course and three years in the classes of the Baldwin University, at Berea. He died at Boulder, Colorado, on August 16, 1905, lacking but fifteen days of completing his sixty-third year.

Judge Cunningham entered the senior class of Hillsdale College in 1865, having accomplished the college curriculum to that year at Baldwin, and regularly graduated from a full course

the following year. This was followed by three years' teaching, during which time he was at the head of the schools at Milan, Ohio, and at Urbana, Illinois. During this period, he employed what time he could spare from his duties to his classes in the preparatory study of the law, and was admitted to practice in Illinois in the year 1869. He at once located for practice at Emporia, Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his life, following this profession and performing the duties assumed by the acceptance of official positions to which he was chosen.

Soon after his location in Kansas he was elected as probate judge of Lyon county, which office by a succeeding election he filled for four years. In the year 1900 the people of his state by a popular vote adopted a constitutional amendment which increased the number of judges serving upon its Supreme Court by the addition of four members. Judge Cunningham was, by Governor Stanley, chosen as one of the new men, and subsequently, by the election of the people, he was made his own successor, so that when death overtook him he had served over five years in this important position, greatly to the satisfaction of his constituency and to approval of his legal associates upon the bench and in the ranks of practicing lawyers. He worked in the performance of his onerous duties almost to the day he laid down upon what proved to be his death bed, always anxious to meet every obligation of life, which he performed with the strictest regard to truth and law. His last thoughts were of his work in the Supreme Court, which he hoped to the last to take up within a few weeks. His disease, that involving the kidneys, was so deceptive, that to the last sleep into which he fell, he fully believed in his ultimate recovery, and planned his course with the greatest confidence. His death took place at a sanitarium at Boulder, Colorado.

In March, 1867, Mr. Cunningham was married to Debora Rowland, daughter of Ezra Rowland, and granddaughter of Aaron Rowland, who came from Connecticut in 1818, and were pioneers in the subduing of the forests of Clarksfield. Six children were born to them, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, with the wife, survive him. The eldest, Maude, is the wife of H. S. Cunningham, of Buffalo, New York; the sec-

ond, Mable, is the wife of Hon. M. S. Dudgeon, of Madison, Wisconsin, while the youngest daughter, with her youngest brother, Edwin Wilbur, is at home in Emporia, with the mother. The eldest son, Ralph, having accomplished a course in electrical engineering, at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, is now in the employ of the Edison Electrical Company, at Los Angeles, California.

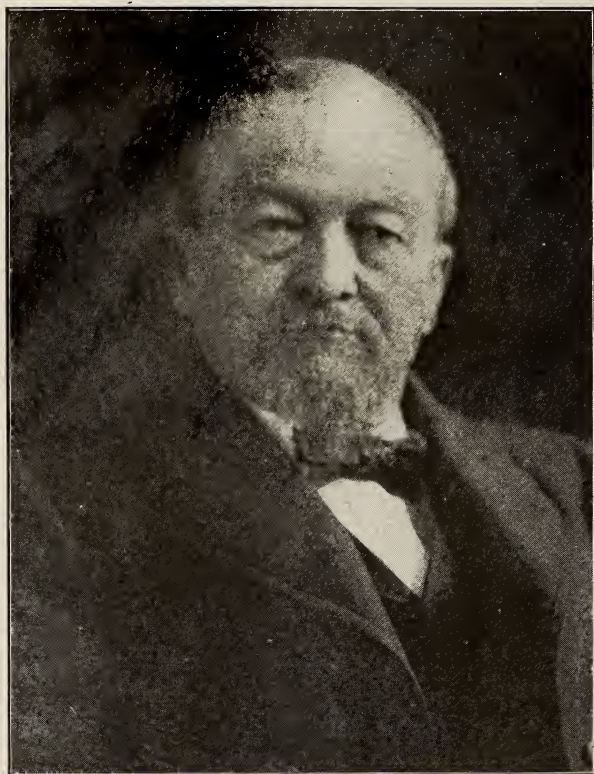
Judge Cunningham from early life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which organization he served by election thereto, in the General Conferences which met at Baltimore, in 1876, and at Chicago, in 1900. He was also for many years a member of the board of trustees of Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, and always a liberal contributor to its financial needs, as well as a very regular attendant upon its councils.

In 1870, Judge Cunningham was elected as the superintendent of the Sabbath School of his church at Emporia and served continuously in that office for more than a third of a century. In this position and as an outspoken advocate of temperance and good morals in the community, he was always a strong force in shaping the character among the rising generation of his townsmen, and many of the best men, now grown from youths spent under this influence, testify with emphasis to the agency of this one character in the shaping of their lives for good. He was from the first a strong advocate and supporter of the prohibitory law of Kansas, and in his town "prohibition did prohibit."

His influence for the right and for good citizenship was made effective by his presence in the councils of his party, the Republican, by wide labors upon the stump and by unfailing attendance upon elections. It will be felt to remote years in his town and county.

His death caused universal gloom and regret in his state, and the pulpit and press, by many references to the event, gave utterance to the genuine sorrow which prevailed among all classes.

Cunningham, Harriet Curtiss (Strong), was born in Wakeman, Ohio, August 25, 1833. She was married to Watson Cun-



SAMUEL CALDWELL GALLUP.

ningham in 1853. She died at Battle Creek, Mich., February 8, 1903.

Curry, Elizabeth, Levi and George, were children of Asa Curry, who came to Clarksfield at an early date. Elizabeth was born in 1836 and died January 12, 1904. She married Samuel Reynolds. Levi was born in 1834 and died in 1893. George, who married Roxana Tower, of Clarksfield, died in 1901.

Fanning, Sabra, was a daughter of Sherman Smith and Caroline Knapp, and was born in Clarksfield, January 12, 1829. She was married to Benjamin G. Fanning, of Clarksfield, in 1846 and died March 27, 1904, having spent her whole life in Clarksfield.

Foster, Frank Boardman, son of John and Nancy Foster, was born in Norwalk April 18, 1839. He was married to Miss Florilla Beebe October 3, 1861. He lived in Norwalk until about 1896, when he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died February 5, 1905.

Gallup, Samuel C. The following telegram from Pueblo, Col., to a Denver paper tells of the death of a native of Norwalk, Samuel Caldwell Gallup, a cousin of Hon. C. H. Gallup, Mrs. Sarah Brown and Miss Lizzie Gallup, of this city and a son of William Gallup, one of Norwalk's pioneer settlers.

Two years ago Mr. Gallup paid a visit to Norwalk, the first in many years, and thoroughly enjoyed visiting his relatives here and again looking upon the scenes of his boyhood days.

This is the third death in Mr. Gallup's family within a year, two sisters, Mrs. Matilda Bomberger, of Denver, and Mrs. Lafayette S. Lyttle, of Toledo, having died within that time.

The Pueblo telegram referred to, follows: (Norwalk Reflector.)

Pueblo, Col., November 26, 1904.—Samuel Caldwell Gallup, one of the best known pioneers and business men of Pueblo, died at his home, No. 719 West Eleventh street, from heart trouble. He leaves a wife and six children, five of whom live in Pueblo. They are: Susie M., Frances, Hallett, Boone, William and Laura.

Frances is a cartoonist at Denver. Besides the widow and six children Mr. Gallup is survived by three sisters and one brother, James H. Gallup, a prominent optician of Denver; Mrs. Rose Nusley, of Canton, O.; Mr. F. A. Hunt, of Denver, and Mrs. Susan Thresher, of Kansas City.

Mr. Gallup was born at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, February 22, 1837. Several years of his earlier life was spent in Kansas City, Mo. It was while on a visit to his home in that city that he met Miss Judy M. Brown and the couple were married July 27, 1875, locating immediately afterward.

Mr. Gallup served one year as alderman under Mayor M. D. Thatcher and was chief of the volunteer fire department in 1878. Before coming to Pueblo he resided in various portions of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Mr. Gallup, at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm of the S. C. Gallup Saddlery Company.

Perhaps no man in the state was more generally known than was "Collie" Gallup, as he was called by all his friends. When scarcely sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the general store of Daniel Boone, and remained there for five years, when the two men came to Colorado, Mr. Gallup going to Denver and establishing himself in the saddlery business. He remained there only a few years, however, and finally came to this city, where he has lived ever since. He was an intimate friend of Judge Moses Hallett of the United States district court of Denver.

Although Mr. Gallup was well known in business circles all over the west, he had an almost national reputation for story telling, and liked nothing better than to tell of his pioneer experiences. Many of his anecdotes and incidents have been published.

Gray, Hiram H., the youngest brother of Samuel D. and the last member of a family of twelve children, was born in Clarksfield in May, 1827. In 1845 he was married to Jane Rogers, of Bronson, and in 1856 moved to Emporia, Kansas, where he died September 9, 1905.

Gray, Samuel D., a son of Abraham Gray and Anna Starr, was born in New York state December 15, 1823. In 1825 he

came to Clarksfield with his parents. He married Mary Scott, of Clarksfield, and lived in that town until 1859, when he moved to Kansas. His wife died there and he returned to Clarksfield in 1870, in which year he married Mrs. Anna Cornelia (Stone) Husted. In 1898 he moved to Oberlin, where he died January 22, 1905. His mother was a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1635.

Gribben, Eliza Perry, was born in New York state in 1818. She came to Peru township with her parents in 1832. In 1834 she was married to George Gribben. In 1858 she went west. She died at Tacoma, Wash., January 10, 1904.

Griffin, Ann Maria St. John, widow of R. B. Griffin, of Greenwich, died in 1903. She was born at Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y., March 23, 1814, and moved to Greenwich in early life.

Griffin, Riley, was a son of Abijah Griffin and Abigail Bloomer and was born in Greene county, N. Y., April 29, 1812. He moved to Greenwich with his parents in 1833. In 1839 he was married to Philena Washburn and in 1864 to Mrs. Mary Jane (Carl) Baker. He died June 17, 1903. He was a grand son of Gershom Griffin, of Westchester county, N. Y.

Hagaman, Thomas, was born in Bronson township August 20, 1834. His father came to Huron county in 1818. He was married to Mary Ellen Woodruff October 13, 1868. He moved to Kansas in 1879 but moved back after the death of his wife. In 1895 he was married to Mrs. Melissa Henry. He died September 28, 1905.

Hand, John, a son of James Harvey and Margaret Hand, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., February 28, 1824. He came to Clarksfield with his parents about 1840. He was married to Miss Clarissa Fletcher, of Clarksfield, November 30, 1844. He moved to Wakeman township in 1858 and died there July 8, 1902.

Harris, Charles, son of Hiram Harris and Betsy Hendryx, was born in Hartland township October 20, 1829. When a few years old his parents moved to Clarksfield and he died in that township April 30, 1904. His first wife was Melinda Kellogg and after her death he married Lepha LaDow.

Harris, Eliza N., was born in Sherman township. She died in Oberlin at the age of seventy-one years. Her husband, Dr. H. L. Harris, was a physician in Bellevue until his death in 1882.

Hauxhurst, Phillip, a son of Sampson Hauxhurst and Susan Briggs, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., October 4, 1829. He came to Fitchville with his parents in 1836 and died there in 1905. He was married three times, to Julia Denman in 1854, to Mrs. Mary Webster in 1870 and to Anna Filkins in 1890.

Heller, Edial C., was born in New Haven township September 4, 1839, and died October 5, 1905, having lived all his life upon the same farm. He was married to Sielesia Davis in 1864.

Hill, Fanny Parker, was born in Florence township September 3, 1822. She was married to Samuel Denman October 1, 1840, and who died in 1859. In 1862 she was married to George Hill. In 1851 she moved to Wakeman township, where she died March 3, 1903.

Howard, Captain William, was a son of William Howard, of London, and Patience Dyer, of Providence, R. I. She was a daughter of Samuel Dyer and Patience Williams, a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. The elder William Howard lost his life by the burning of his ship at sea just before the Revolutionary War. Captain Howard was born at Providence, R. I., in 1770. He followed the sea for a number of years. He moved to Milan, Ohio, in 1810 from Delaware county, N. Y. He settled in what was known as the "Indian Village," now the village of Milan. At this time the Indians were hostile, but he

gained their good will and friendship, but when the war broke out in 1812 he moved to Hudson, Ohio, and later to Portage county, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he returned to Milan township, near the Berlin line. Two or three years afterward he moved to Perkins township, where he lost all of his property on account of sickness in his family. He then moved to Sherman township and remained about three years, and in April, 1821, moved to Hartland township, where he died December 9, 1859, in his ninetieth year. He married Meribah Ostin, who bore him eleven children. Three of them died in Milan and six grew to maturity: Mary married Elijah Bills and died in Hartland; Fanny married James White and died in Norwalk; Arthur died in Indiana; William Sidney, who was born in Portage county June 18, 1814, married Mahala Rowland December 25, 1843, and died in Wakeman December 20, 1891; Almon, who died in Hartland, and Alvah, his twin brother. After the death of his first wife, in 1832, he married Amanda Seaver, of Sullivan, Ohio, and she died in 1872, aged eighty-eight years.

Howe, Cornelia D. (Warner), was born in Barnard, Vermont, Dec. 30, 1823. When twelve years of age she moved to Peru, O., with her parents, where, in 1846, she was united in marriage to Salem T. Howe. She died August 21, 1905.

Howe, Salem Towne, was born in Fleming, Genessee county, N. Y., September 11, 1820. He came to Ohio in 1836 and settled in Peru township, where he was married to Cornelia D. Warner in 1846. In 1848 they moved to Norwalk. He served for nearly two years in the Civil War. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel A. Wildman, August 27, 1905.

Howe, Lorenzo A., was born in Penfield, N. Y., February 10, 1821. He came to Huron county in 1832, and resided in Norwalk for the last fifty years of his life. He died February 12, 1904.

Huestis, Jonathan W., a son of Rev. William C. Huestis, a Methodist circuit preacher, was born in Fairfield township

first going to Berlin township, then to Lyme, and in 1838 to Norwalk. In 1847 he was married to Delia White. Mr. King was master carpenter of the old Cleveland & Toledo railroad for a time, but resigned the position in 1854, when he obtained the contract to build the Whittlesey Academy building. He died in 1903.

Kinsley, S. Charles, was born in New London, O., in 1836. He had two wives, Miss Laura Morse and Miss Walker. He died in Norwalk, where he had lived for thirty-five years, in 1905.

Knapp, George W., a son of James P. and Diana Knapp, was born in Bronson township October 5, 1836. He went to Norwalk when a boy and lived there until a few years ago. He was married to Miss Helen Cleveland, a daughter of George M. Cleveland, of Norwalk, May 19, 1869. He was a lawyer by profession and was prosecuting attorney of this county for two terms. He died at Toledo August 11, 1905.

Knight, Louisa Ann (Fuller), was born in Eaton, N. Y., July 31, 1825. She came to Norwalk with her parents in 1835. In 1851 she was married to James Russell Knight, who died about 1897. Her early married life was spent in Bronson township. In 1863 she moved to Ripley, where she died October 4, 1903.

Laning, Mrs. Caroline, the eldest daughter of Gilbert Wood, was born at South East, Putnam county, N. Y., October 15, 1820. In 1832 she came to New London township with her parents, settling west of the village of New London. She was married to John Laning in 1849. He died in 1887 and she died September 24, 1905. She was the mother of Mrs. Anna Wren, of Lima, Hon. J. F. Laning, of Norwalk, and Mrs. C. B. Post, of New London.

Little, Mary Jane (Colwell), was born in Hamilton, N. Y., in 1818. She came to Huron county in 1827 and spent the most of her life in Bellevue and Norwalk. She was married to W.



RUTH ANN GALLUP LYTTLE.

R. Little February 1, 1842. She died at her old home in Norwalk September 30, 1904.

Lyttle, Ruth Ann Gallup, wife of Col. Lafayette F. Lyttle died September 12, 1904, at the family residence, 320 Eighteenth street. She had been a sufferer from paralysis for a long time, says the Toledo Times.

Mrs. Lyttle was born in Norwalk. She married Col. Lyttle at Osborne, Ohio, and came to Toledo immediately after her marriage. She leaves, besides her husband, three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Denver; Mrs. Susan Thresher, of New Mexico; Mrs. Rose Nusley, of Canton; and two brothers, J. H. Gallup, of Denver and S. C. Gallup, of Pueblo. Mrs. Hunt and her daughter, Mrs. Jane Spangler, are in the city.

The deceased was an original member of the Toledo Relief Corps.

Mrs. Lyttle was a daughter of Wm. Gallup, one of the old time residents of Norwalk, and a cousin of Hon. C. H. Gallup, Mrs. Henry Brown, Miss Lizzie Gallup and Carrol Gallup, of this city.

McCord, Ursula, daughter of Ransom Day and Maria Catherine Wood, was born in Clarksfield April 10, 1838. She was married to Johannus McCord, of Clarksfield, in 1855. They lived in Erie and Huron counties until 1884, when they moved to Dakota and in 1897 to Oregon, where she died March 31, 1903. Her husband died September 24, 1905.

McDonald, Amy M., was a daughter of Samuel Lewis, and was born in Norwalk township March 29, 1825. Her father was the third settler in the township, coming from Connecticut in 1814. In 1856 she was married to Henry McDonald. She died at the home of her son, Dr. L. H. McDonald, in Norwalk, November 11, 1903.

Martin, Mrs. N. E., was a daughter of Eri Keeler and was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1830. She was married to Mr. Martin in 1853. She died in Cleveland, where she had lived for forty years, in 1903.

Marseilles, Mary Caroline (Smith), was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., February 12, 1836. She came to Norwalk with her parents when only seven months old. In 1856 she was married to Dr. Frederick W. Marseilles and they made their home in Cleveland. Dr. Marseilles entered the United States army as surgeon in 1863 or 64 and died while in the service. She died at her home in Norwalk February 21, 1903.

Maynard, G. F., was born in Ripley township February 8, 1846, and died at Atlanta, Ga., December 16, 1904. He was married to Fannie E. McMillan in 1867.

Maynard, Ira M., was born in Ripley township August 27, 1838, and died at North Fairfield December 19, 1904.

Mesnard, Luther B., a son of Eri Mesnard, was born in Norwalk December 31, 1837. His father was county surveyor of Huron county for many years and the son held the same office for a long term. He served in the Union army in the Civil War and rose to the rank of Major. He was married to Hattie Baker in 1865. He was a descendant of some French Huguenots who came to America from Rochelle, France, about 1700. His father came to Huron county from the state of New York in 1837. He died at his home in Norwalk February 25, 1903.

Miller, Anson H., was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, May 2, 1824. His father was John Miller, and was a descendant of Nathan Douglas, whose property was destroyed by the burning of New London, Connecticut, by the British, and to whose heirs was granted a portion of New London township, Huron county, Ohio. John Miller came into possession of a large tract of these Firelands by inheritance and purchase. He moved from New Hampshire with his family to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1825, and settled on the lands in New London in 1839. Anson Miller attended school at the old seminary in Norwalk and the academy in Milan. In 1847 he went to New Orleans, remaining about fourteen months. In 1854 he moved to Fremont, Ohio, and entered the bank, becoming cashier in 1864, and holding the position for forty years. In 1854 he was mar-

ried to Miss Nancy J. Otis, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Otis, of Berlin. He died March 31, 1905.

Morehouse, Sarah, a daughter of Charles Miller, was born in Norwalk in 1837 and died in Toledo in 1904. She was the widow of Josiah E. Morehouse.

Nash, Lovina, daughter of Rev. Myron and Almira Breckenridge, was born at the Breckenridge home near Monroeville, in March, 1840. She married George W. Nash when a young lady. She died at Cleveland in 1905.

Norton, Isaiah W., was born in Clarksfield October 7, 1824. His parents, Rev. Zara Norton and Cynthia Post, were the first couple to be married in Clarksfield. He married Abigail Tracy, of Wood county. He moved to Minnesota in 1856, with his father's family, and later to Nebraska. He died at the home of his son at Emmet, Idaho, February 18, 1905. His wife died two years before.

Nyman, Mary Evelyn, daughter of John Nelson, was born in Peru, O., December 12, 1823. She was married to Benjamin Nyman April 25, 1844. They lived in Peru until 1875, when they moved to Norwalk, where she died May 3, 1905.

Ordway, Martin, was a son of Nehemiah Ordway and Eleanor Ferand, and was born in Norwalk, Ohio, May 29, 1823. His father came to Norwalk in 1816. He was married to Miss Arvilla Van Tassel December 24, 1846. She was born in Genesee county, N. Y., September 4, 1822, and came to Townsend township with her parents in 1837. She died November 27, 1904. Soon after their marriage Mr. Ordway bought a tract of land in Townsend township, of Mr. Kneeland Townsend, who owned nearly the entire township. This land never had a mortgage or was transferred during the life of Mr. Ordway. On this land he built a house which was the home of himself and wife for fifty-eight years. He died July 24, 1905.

THE OTIS BROTHERS—PIONEER BOYS OF BERLIN.

James, Lucius B., Frederick R., and Joseph E. Otis.

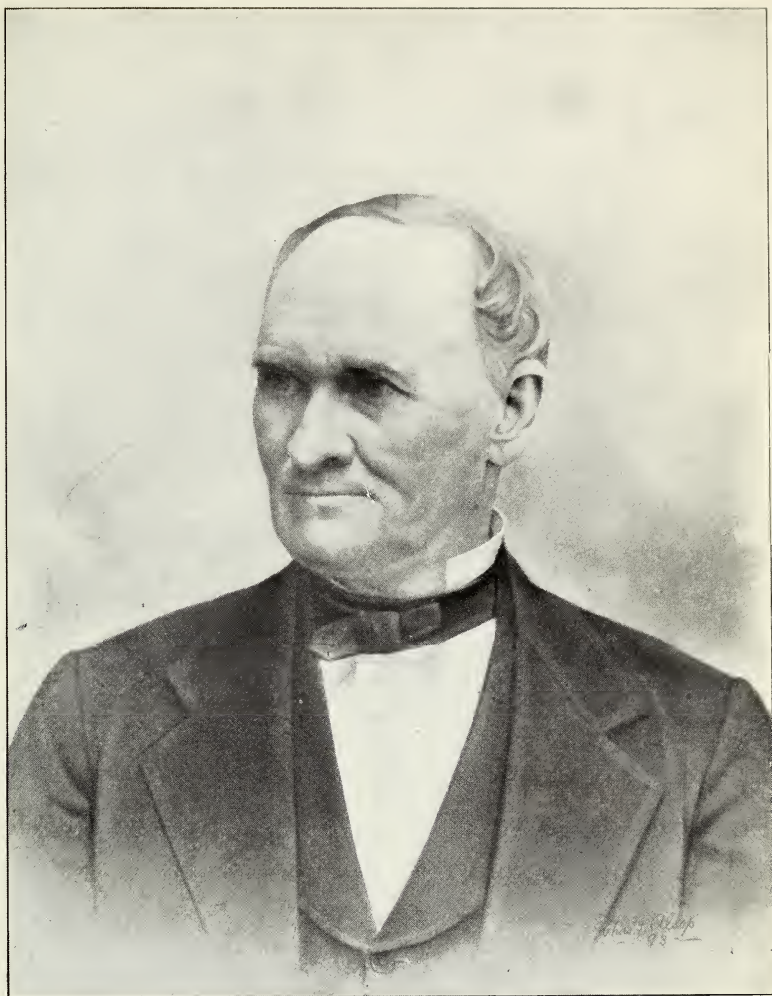
The Otis brothers were descendants, in the eighth generation, of John Otis who was born in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, in 1581, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635. The founder of the American branch of the Otis family was a pioneer of the type to whom the country owes much of its prosperity, and the hardy qualities of the frontiersman, so predominant in his makeup, were inherited by his subsequent descendants, who, in their turn, were among the first in the settlement and building up of the great west.

Prior to the time of the American Revolution, Asahel Otis, the grandfather of the four brothers, lived in Montville, Conn., and in about the year 1821 he traded one hundred acres of land which he owned in that locality, with some of the heirs of the sufferers of the New London fire of September 6, 1781, receiving in exchange two thousand acres of land in the Firelands of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

This tract of land was located in what was then called Eldridge township, Huron county, Ohio. The name of the township was afterwards changed to Berlin township and this township later became a part of Erie county. The land extended from the location of Berlin Heights south two and a half miles to the present Huron county line.

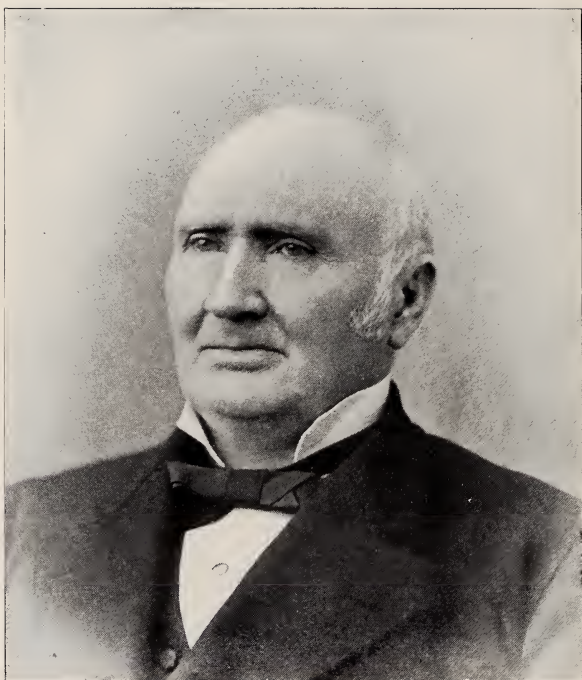
Joseph Otis, son of Asahel Otis, brought his family from Montville, Conn., to this land in 1822. For six months they lived in a log house with a blanket for the front door.

This log house was located near the north boundary of the tract of land and across the road west of the old grist mill. This mill on the Old Woman creek was the first grist mill erected on the Firelands. (See FIRELANDS PIONEER, old series, Vol. 13, p. 16.) It was built on this land and owned in common by the former proprietors and owners of adjoining and neighboring lands. This grist mill was completed in 1810.



JAMES OTIS.





LUCIUS B. OTIS.

In 1824 Joseph Otis built the saw mill on the creek and with lumber sawed at this mill he built the first frame house in the township.

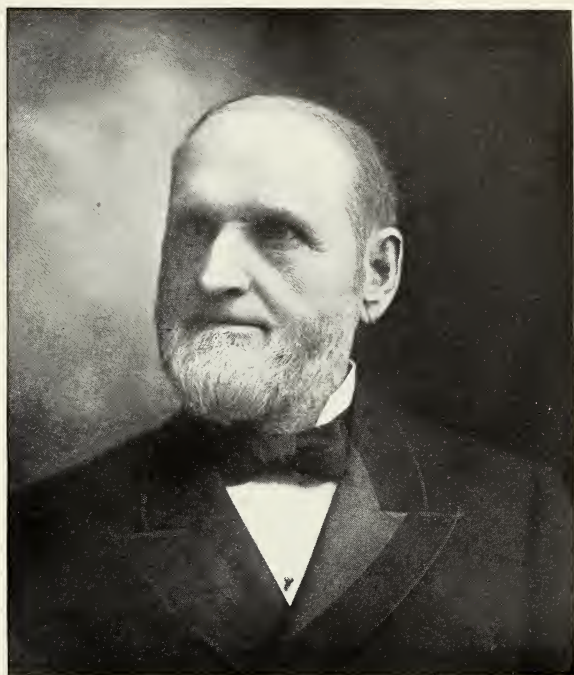
Joseph Otis was a well-to-do farmer, a man of fine abilities and sterling integrity, and in his political views a Jackson Democrat. From 1829 to 1835 he held the honored position of justice of the peace. In 1835 he moved into his new home located on the State road one mile south of Berlin Heights. In the same year he received the appointment as the first postmaster of Berlinville, from Amos Kendall, then Postmaster General, a position he held until the time of his death, which occurred April 16, 1844. His wife, whom he married in 1815, was a daughter of Stephen Billings, of Montville, a woman of many rare attainments and much force of character. They came from good old New England stock, noted for their integrity, perseverance and Puritan faith.

James Otis was born in Montville, Conn., April 1, 1818. His education was attained in the district schools and Huron Institute in Milan, Ohio. James Otis, in connection with Ahira Cobb, was a merchant in Vermillion, Ohio, for a time. The partnership was dissolved, Mr. Cobb going to Cleveland. James, with his brother Frederick and Judge Andrews, established the first bank in Milan. He married Margaretta Adams, the daughter of Deacon Adams, in Huron, Ohio, in 1845. She died in Chicago in 1866. He was ambitious and decided to go west and seek his fortune. He visited Kankakee, Ill., Milwaukee and Chicago, which were at that time about the same in population and business enterprise. He decided on Chicago, sold his farm and moved in 1857. The lumber for his first house in Chicago was cut from his farm in Berlin and transported on a schooner from Huron. He was interested in many organizations, religious and educational; was a great reader and had a large library. An interesting incident in James Otis' career was his visit to President Lincoln, as a member of the Chicago committee, to urge the emancipation of the slaves. He died September 14, 1895.

Lucius B. Otis was born in Montville, Conn., March 12, 1820. He left the farm early in life, but always talked about old

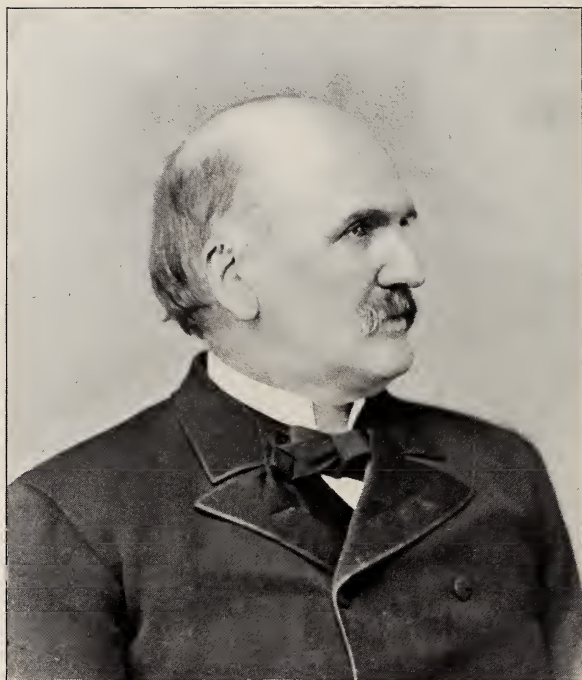
times in Ohio when he was a boy. He received a good common school education, and while hearing different lawyers argue cases in his father's justice court, viz.: Philip R. Hopkins and Ebenezer Andrews, of Milan, James Williams and Joseph M. Root, of Norwalk, made such impressions as induced him afterwards to become a lawyer. Besides attending the Huron Institute in Milan and the Norwalk Seminary, he also was educated at Granville College, Ohio. He studied law in Norwalk and attended the law school in Cincinnati. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar in Huron county, Ohio. In the same year he established a law practice in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Sandusky county in 1842, holding that office eight years. In 1851 he was chosen judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas. Among the members of the bar who practiced at that time in his court were Rutherford B. Hayes, later president of the United States; Morrison R. Waite, who subsequently was chief justice of the United States Court, and Ebenezer Lane, formerly chief justice of Ohio. About 1850, in connection with Sardis Birchard, the uncle of President Hayes, they started the first bank in Fremont, under the firm name of Birchard & Otis. This bank afterwards became, and is now known as, the First National Bank of Fremont, Ohio. He made his first visit to Chicago in August, 1853, going by way of the lakes. In 1856 he moved to Chicago with his family and opened a real estate business. He married Lydia Arnold, of East Greenwich, Conn., in 1844. He died in Chicago, January 11, 1903.

Frederick R. Otis was born in Berlin, Ohio, February 10, 1825. He was educated in the common schools and Milan Institute. After leaving school he was clerk for the McClures in Milan for a year. It was at the time when long wagon trains, loaded with wheat, came from central Ohio, to be transported on the Milan canal. He was engaged in farming and the live stock business until he moved to Chicago. He was a justice of the peace in Berlin at one time. He made the first visit of the brothers to Chicago, arriving there in September, 1849. As there was no railroad connection with Chicago at that time he



FREDERICK R. OTIS.





JOSEPH E. OTIS.

drove overland. From that time he made frequent visits to Chicago, investing occasionally in real estate before he located there permanently with his family in December, 1869. He married Emeline Tillinghast, daughter of O. C. Tillinghast, in Berlin, December 27, 1848. They had their golden wedding in 1898. He died in Chicago, December 17, 1903.

Joseph E. Otis was born in Berlin, Ohio, April 30, 1830. He attended the common schools and took a three-years course in the Huron Institute in Milan. He was a farmer until he became cashier of the Milan bank. Later he bought a half interest in the banking institution. In 1862 the business was brought to a close. He then went to Chicago and engaged in the management of some grain vessels plying between Chicago and Buffalo and it was at about this time he commenced investing in Chicago real estate. He was elected a member of the Chicago board of aldermen in 1870 and served two years. He was married May 3, 1859, to Maria Taylor, daughter of Judge S. F. Taylor, in Milan. He died in Chicago, March 7, 1902.

The Otis brothers all went into the real estate business and bought Chicago real estate, mostly in the business center.

They were extensive travelers, both in this country and in Europe, Joseph E. going around the world in 1894.

The brothers had four sisters: Elizabeth was the first wife of N. G. Sherman, of Norwalk; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-five; Nancy Jane, the only one of the Joseph Otis family now living, married A. H. Miller, of Fremont, and Frances Ann was the first wife of Perry G. Walker, of Sandusky.

Owen, Parvis W., was born in Tompkins county, New York, of Quaker parentage. He came to Fairfield township when quite a young man and lived with his uncle, Joseph K. Owen. After a few years he returned to New York, but again came to Fairfield, where he married Miss Louise C. Hildreth. He lived in Norwalk for many years. He died at the home of his daughter in Detroit January 30, 1905, being nearly ninety years of age.

Palmer, John C., a son of John C. Palmer and Mary Puster, was born in Ridgefield township November 17, 1838, and died on the same farm upon which he was born August 6, 1905.

Pennewell, Judge Charles Elliott, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, January 11, 1829. He received his education at the old Norwalk Seminary and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1851. He practiced his profession in Norwalk until 1875, when he moved to Cleveland. He was elected to the common pleas bench in 1869 and served one term with marked ability. He died in Cleveland in 1904.

Pennewell, Mrs. Charles E., a daughter of John and Hannah Beebe, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, April 1, 1829. She was married to Charles E. Pennewell June 28, 1853. She died December 16, 1903.

Pierce, Harvey, a son of Willard Pierce and Nancy Curtiss, was born in Peru township January 20, 1822. He was married to Sophronia Woodworth June 16, 1859. His entire life, nearly, was spent upon the farm where he was born. He died December 24, 1904.

Porter, Horace B., was a son of Horris Porter, who came to Clarksfield from Connecticut about 1831. He was born April 16, 1827. He was married four times: first to Julia Morris; second to Mrs. Augusta Morris; third to Ann Smith; fourth to Mrs. Lizzie Cooley. He lived in Clarksfield the most of his life, but died in Elyria July 20, 1905. He was a volunteer in the Union army during the Civil War and was an inmate of Libby prison for several months.

Prosser, Edwin S., was born in Clarksfield, O., March 6, 1843. His parents, Daniel S. Prosser and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John M. Smith, were pioneers. He was married to Mrs. Nancy Jane Byron, of Clarksfield, in 1871. He died in Wakeman township in 1904. He served in the Union army in the Civil War until he became disabled. After his marriage he moved to Minnesota and to Nebraska, but came back and settled in Wakeman township.

Ransom, John Colt, was the second and eldest son of Capt. Judah. W. Ransom and Nancy Maria Colt, and was born at Lynn, Conn., August 11, 1819. Capt. Ransom moved to Sandusky in 1825 but the son did not come until he was nine years of age, when the family lived in Margaretta township. He bought a farm in Hartland and moved there in 1842, living with the family of Mr. Rogers for a year and keeping "Bachelor's Hall" for another year. He was married to Gitty Ann Johnson December 15, 1844, and they continued to live on the farm. The wife died in 1892 and Mr. Ransom died June 4, 1903.

Redfield, Willard Wells, was born at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, April 26, 1823. He began working at the printing business in 1835, when twelve years of age. He did his first work at a journeyman printer in the Experiment office in 1841, the paper at that time being edited and published by its founders, Messrs. S. L. Hatch and J. M. Farr. Going back to his native town in the autumn of that year he remained through the winter, and in the spring of 1842 he started the Phelps Democrat and continued its publisher for six months, when he sold the concern to his brother, L. Redfield, and "set up in journey work" once more. From that time on to 1854 his time alternated between "jour work" and publishing the paper at Phelps. He returned to that place several times between 1842 and 1850 and took a short pull at running the paper. As a journeyman he had worked in Rochester, Utica, New York City, Savannah, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio. In May, 1854, he in company with his friend, James H. Rule, bought the Experiment establishment of the late J. M. Farr, and Mr. Rule disposed of his half of the office to Mr. Redfield after a few years, leaving the latter as sole proprietor of the paper. Mr. Redfield continued with the establishment most of the time until 1885, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Stewart, who had several years previously purchased an interest in the establishment. "The 'Squire," as he was familiarly called, was married in August, 1853, in Bronson township, to Miss Phebe Parker, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Frederick Payne, of North Fairfield, and most of the

time since then Mr. and Mrs. Redfield resided in Norwalk at their home on Benedict avenue. He died June 3, 1905.

Rogers, Joel M., was born in Hartland township February 7, 1840. In 1845 the family moved to Clarksfield and later to Berlin and Wakeman townships. He married Arietta Day, daughter of Ephraim Day, of Clarksfield. She died and he was married to Lydia M. Daley in 1880. They lived in Clarksfield until 1898, when they moved to Norwalk, where the wife died in December, 1904, and Mr. Rogers followed May 6, 1905. He was a son of Joel Rogers and Betsy Ells and a grandson of Benjamin Rogers, who was a descendant of one of the three Rogers brothers who came to Plymouth on the Mayflower.

Rowland, Eber, was a son of Levi Rowland and was born at the town of South-East in New York, October 7, 1816. He came to Clarksfield with his parents, arriving October 22, 1830. They lived at Rowland's Corners, upon the farm now owned by S. H. Rowland. He was married to Miss Jerusha Fowler, of Wakeman, June 10, 1838. Mr. Rowland operated the sawmill at Rowland's Corners for some time. About 1845 they moved to Savannah, then to Wakeman, Florence and Birmingham, and in 1854 to Van Buren county, Mich. The wife died April 24, 1899, after a married life of nearly 61 years. Mr. Rowland lived with his children until his death on May 2, 1904, at the home of his son in Lawrence. He leaves five children besides a sister, Sophia Rowland, of Norwalk.

Ruggles, Gen. James Monroe. General Ruggles was born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, on March 7, 1818, and not far from the year 1833 he apprenticed himself to Preston & Wickham, publishers of the Norwalk Reflector, to learn the printer's art, as then practiced. Here he remained for some years and until he had well mastered the business of the publication of a country newspaper. In 1837 he went to Illinois, where for many years he followed the trade taught him in the Reflector office, being engaged as a workman and publisher at Winchester and at other towns. In the meantime he took up the study of the law, which he pursued until admitted to practice

at the bar. This he forsook for the more remunerative occupation of general merchandising in the county of Mason, where he settled in the year 1846. In course of years he became a popular and prosperous merchant.

Gen. Ruggles was, from the time of his making Illinois his home, an ardent partisan of Henry Clay, and followed the fortunes of the Whig party, always in the minority in Illinois. He was a resident in the Springfield congressional district, and as a Whig joined with Abraham Lincoln and his associates in contesting with the majority for political honors. This association brought him into very intimate political and personal relations with the future president, which intimacy continued until the latter was assassinated in 1865. In 1852 Gen. Ruggles was elected to the State Senate, which office he held in 1855 when Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the opposition for the seat in the United States Senate as the successor of Gen. Shields. With his Whig associates, in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's wishes, he went over to the Democratic members who favored the election of Lyman Trumbull, and thus for the first time in the history of the state gave one of its senatorial seats to an opponent of Democracy.

At the breaking up of the old parties in 1856, Gen. Ruggles allied himself with Lincoln in the Republican party, and was a vice president in the first State convention of that party, at Bloomington, on May 29, 1856. In the national campaign which followed he supported Fremont, as well as the candidacy of Bissell for the governorship of Illinois. Two years later he entered heartily into the contest between Lincoln and Douglas, which resulted in the defeat of the former a second time for the senatorship, but as an ulterior result made him president two years later.

The echoes of Beauregard's guns at Fort Sumpter had scarcely died away until Ruggles, as a member of the First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, took up arms in defense of the Nation's integrity. In time he found himself transferred to the Third Illinois Cavalry Regiment, where he was successively promoted from a Lieutenantcy to the Majorship and finally to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment. For gallantry at Pea

Ridge and other contests with the enemy he was, in 1864, breveted as a Brigadier General, and as such mustered out of the service.

Gen. Ruggles never forgot the lessons learned under the Prestons and Wickhams, in the Reflector office, nor the associates of his early years in Norwalk; but in his conversations with the writer at our meetings when he was past eighty years old, joined heartily in reminiscences of the little town, as it was sixty years before, and took particular interest in the careers of his fellow apprentices and workmen. He was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society, whose collections he enriched by his contributions. He died February 9, 1901, then nearly eighty-three years of age.

Rumsey, Clara, daughter of Tums and Jane Hoppock, was born in Greene county, N. Y. In 1836 she came to Huron county with her parents and spent most of her life in Fitchville township. She married Jacob Rumsey. She died March 27, 1905.

States, Hannah Prouty, daughter of Richard Prouty, was born in Norwalk, O., July 23, 1835. She married George States, whose death occurred April 24, 1900. She died at Norwalk April 10, 1904.

Sanders, Edmund L., was born in Peru township February 5, 1825. He moved to Norwalk soon after the war and died there December 16, 1903. He was engaged in the tannery business in company with Henry G. Terry for some years. He was a son of John and Marie Sanders and a nephew of Dr. Sanders.

Sattig, Martin, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 30, 1816. He came to America with his parents in 1832 and settled in Huron county, near Norwalk. He married Miss Magdalena Homm, a French woman. She died and in 1879 he married Mrs. Louisa F. Durst. He died in Norwalk in June, 1903.



B. Sheldon

Schwann, Jacob, was born in Peru township November 4, 1839. In 1861 he married his first wife and they lived in Sandusky and Seneca counties until 1873, when they moved to Peru township to a farm. The wife died in 1889 and in 1891 he married Mary Vose. He died May 8, 1903.

Seed, Mrs. Esther (Wilbur), was born in Sherman township December 5, 1831, and died April 29, 1904, in Fairfield.

Sheffield, George Woodward, one of the earliest settlers in the Firelands, a son of George Sheffield and Betsy Woodward, was born in New London, Connecticut, November 18, 1814. In 1809 his father came on horseback as far as the mouth of Huron river, but returned. In 1816 he came with his family to Huron, but moved to Lyme township the next year. George W. was married to Lucy, daughter of Gurdon Woodward, in 1846. He died at the home of his daughter at Lincoln, Ill., October 5, 1903.

Sheldon, Jairus C., was born on November 2, 1827, at Lancaster, Erie county, New York. His parents were Corydon Sheldon and Eunice (Brown) Sheldon, the former a native of the same state and the latter a native of Bennington county, Vermont. When Jairus was but one year old, his father died and a year later his mother married the son of a neighbor, Hiram W. Cunningham.

In the spring of 1833 Mr. Cunningham, with his family, to which had been added two sons of his own, removed to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio. Here, with little more than the advantages afforded by the schools of that town at that time, the lad grew to manhood. When about twenty years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the ship-builder's art, and worked at this calling at Milan, Huron, Black River and Cleveland for some years, meanwhile alternating this work with occasional trips made upon the vessels which he had helped to construct upon the lakes.

In 1849 and 1850, he spent some time at the Baldwin Institute, at Berea, as a student, and engaged for several terms as the teacher of country schools. In 1852 he became a law

student in the office of lawyer Hunt, at Fairfield, but during the autumn of that year went west and in 1853 took up his permanent residence at Urbana, the county seat of Champaign county, Illinois. Here he completed his legal studies for admission to the bar and became a member of the law firm of Coler, Sim & Sheldon. For about ten years he followed this calling, meanwhile becoming the owner of considerable tracts of land, and interested in the real estate business, he entirely abandoned the law business for the more active and out-of-doors work of a real estate dealer. To this occupation he gave his attention all of the remainder of his active life.

In the year 1870 Mr. Sheldon was chosen one of the representatives of his county in the lower house of the Illinois general assembly, where he served with such satisfaction to his constituency that in 1872 he was chosen to represent his senatorial district in the upper house or senate of the same body, where he served for four years, making in all a term of six years given his constituency in its legislative body. During this term, being the resident member and immediate representative of the University of Illinois, located in his town, upon him was thrown the duty of looking after its interests before the general assembly. At that time few elected to that body could be reckoned as the friends of the new school, which was organized as a new departure in educational matters, and the securing of the necessary appropriations for its maintenance was a difficult matter. Success, however, followed his efforts in behalf of practical education, and new buildings appeared upon the campus from time to time, as the result of appropriations asked for and favored by him.

The leisure afforded by a withdrawal from active life during the last twenty-five years of his life enabled him to devote considerable time to travel in his own country, and he employed the opportunities in much of that recreation. Nearly every state in the Union and the Canadas, was visited by him at different times, and the severities of our climate were avoided by spending his summers at the North and his winters at the South.

In the year 1854 Mr. Sheldon returned to Clarksfield and took to wife Eunice Mead, the daughter of a neighbor of his youthful days, Jesse Mead, well known to all old residents of that town. From this union were born four children, two of whom, Clarence C. and Nellie, grew to maturity. The former died at the age of thirty-five, leaving a wife and three children; while the former married Rev. Dr. C. B. Taylor, now of Urbana, and has three children.

Mr. Sheldon was for the greater part of his life a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave largely and liberally to its support, at one time himself erecting the walls and roof of a new structure for his home church, which outlay cost him the sum of \$10,000, so as to encourage the construction of a much needed new church building. He also gave largely to church schools at Jacksonville and Quincy, Illinois, and to needy southern schools.

He died on September 17, 1905, at his elegant home in Urbana, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, lacking less than two months of being seventy-eight years of age. For his geniality of deportment, his generosity as a giver and his high character as a citizen, he was universally mourned, and a multitude followed him to his last resting place.

Mr. Sheldon never forgot the love he bore for his boyhood home, and besides his frequent visits to Clarksfield, he much loved, especially during his last years, to recall with friends the scenes, events and personalities of that town of sixty years ago.

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed,
In their bloom:
And the names he loved to hear,
Have been carved many a year,
On the tomb."

Sherman, Lampson, was born at Woodbury, Conn., March 18, 1826. At two years of age he moved to Wakeman, where he lived for thirty-six years. He was married to Miss Fannie Smith, of Wakeman, in 1852. Mr. Sherman died at his home at East Norwalk August 19, 1904.

Sherman, Polly, daughter of Nathan Jones, was born in Norwalk, Conn., September 15, 1815. When she was a young girl she came to Norwalk, O., where she was married to Lemuel Sherman, one of the pioneers of the county. Their home was one of the stations on the "Underground" railway in slavery times. In 1873 they moved from their farm to Norwalk. Mr. Sherman died in 1891 and the wife in April, 1903.

Simmons, Miss Sophronia, was born in Ashland, Ohio, May 10, 1825, and moved to Peru township in 1829, and to Norwalk in 1882. She died June 1, 1904.

Smith, Eliza, daughter of John Knapp and Mindwell Wood, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, March 16, 1813. Her father died, leaving a widow and seven children. The widow married Siemon Hoyt, who was one of the party of men who surveyed the Firelands in 1808. In 1817 Mr. Hoyt moved to Clarksfield with his family, in company with Smith Starr and family, when there was but one family living in the township. Eliza was married to Major Smith June 6, 1831, and lived in Clarksfield township until her death July 18, 1905, having survived her husband for twenty years.

Smith, Dr. George E., was born at Lyme, Huron county, June 27, 1832. He graduated from Western Reserve University in 1855 and taught school for a few years. In 1862 he graduated from a medical college at Cincinnati. He served as an army surgeon in the Civil War. He practiced medicine at Hillsdale, Michigan, until 1875, when he moved to Fremont, O., and to Oberlin in 1891. He died August 3, 1905. He was married to Sarah Brinkerhoff in 1862.

Smith, Hiram, a son of Erastus Smith and Fannie Spencer, was born in Greenfield township November 21, 1816. His parents moved from Trumbull county, O., to Greenfield township in 1811. He was married to Polly Rockwell December 31, 1840. They lived on the old Smith homestead until 1887, when they moved to Norwalk, where he died May 14, 1904. He was the first white child born in Greenfield township.

Smith, Lydia K., was born in Peru township November 1, 1829, and died at North Fairfield January 3, 1905. She was married to Marquis Smith April 7, 1853.

Smith, C. Louise. Within the past five weeks two processions of mourners have gone in and out of the old Strong home on East Main street. Two sisters, well known and beloved, have been carried out lovingly and taken to their last long home in Woodlawn. Five weeks ago it was Mrs. M. C. Marseilles; yesterday, March 27, 1905, it was Miss C. Louise Smith. Both died quite suddenly, and with but little, if any, pain they both passed out and into the beyond where all must sooner or later go.

Smith, Mrs. Mary (Hamilton), was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1824, and when an infant moved to Greenfield township with her parents. She was married to Lester Smith December 31, 1846, and he died in 1885. She died at Norwalk in 1904.

Smith, Polly, daughter of Thaddeus Rockwell, was born at Taylor, N. Y., August 1, 1820, and came with her parents to Greenfield township in 1836. She was married to Hiram Smith December 31, 1840, and died at Norwalk January 13, 1904.

Sneathen, Mary, daughter of Dr. Andrew McMillan and Effie Wheeler, was born in Clarksfield February 8, 1846, and died in Minnesota April 20, 1905.

Snook, Norman, a son of Peter Snook and Cornelia Van Dusen, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., and came to Huron county when young. In 1847 he was married to Sally, daughter of Judge Cunningham. He died in Norwalk in 1904.

Squire, Martha A. (Thornton), was born in Florence township April 8, 1838. In 1866 she married Erastus Squire. She lived in Wakeman for many years, but died in Cleveland October 26, 1901.

Starr, Edwin, was born in Norwalk, O., November 16, 1835, and died in Peru November 25, 1904. He married Emeline McConnell December 23, 1857, and resided in Norwalk

until 1863, when they moved to Norwich township, where they lived until the spring of 1904.

Tanner, Lucy Kendall, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., August 26, 1817. She married Benjamin Tanner in 1837 and they came to Richmond township in 1840. He died in 1892 and she lived until November 3, 1904.

Thomas, Levi, died in New London May 10, 1905, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He was born in the state of New York and came to Hartland township in 1840.

Truxell, Solomon, was born in New Haven township July 4, 1828, and died in Bronson township March 24, 1904. When two years old his father moved to Pennsylvania and moved back sixteen years later. He went to California in the early fifties, but returned to Huron county and was married to Miss Elizabeth McFarland June 4, 1856. She died in 1894. They moved to Bronson in 1865.

Twaddle, William W., the youngest son of Alexander Twaddle and Elizabeth Ramage, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, November 16, 1833. He came to Clarksfield with his parents in 1836. He married Miss Sabra Pixley, of Clarksfield, October 30, 1856. He died at his home on the old farm in Clarksfield February 22, 1905.

Vandercook, James Forsythe, was born in Peru township August 19, 1834. In 1851 he moved to Fremont with his father, A. F. Vandercook, who died the following year. In December, 1863, he married, at Clyde, Julia E. Burdick. He lived at Clyde for a few years, then moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died in 1904.

Welch, Mordecai, was born in the state of New York March 4, 1827. He came to Huron county in 1836 and lived in Norwalk township for twenty years and in Fairfield township for eighteen years. He was married to Miss Almira Knapp January 19, 1851. He died December 31, 1903.

Wells, Elizabeth (Hanley), was born in New York state November 10, 1811. She came with her parents to Lorain county when a babe. At the age of nine she moved with them to West Berlin, Erie county, where she was married to Ezekiel Wells June 30, 1830. Soon after that they moved to a farm northeast of Norwalk, at what is known as Wells' Corners. In October, 1878, Mr. Wells went to Columbus on a visit and disappeared, never to be heard from again. In 1892 Mrs. Wells moved to Norwalk, where she died May 21, 1904.

Wheeler, Anson W., a son of Asa Wheeler, Jr., and Olive Minor, was born in Clarksfield December 19, 1820. His parents moved to Clarksfield from Trumbull county, O., in 1818. He was married to Martha Easterly July 25, 1842. She died in 1870, and three years later he married Mrs. Amanda (Johnson) Wilson, of Clarksfield. He died at Clyde, Ohio, July 24, 1903.

White, Thankful Fannie, a daughter of Capt. William Howard and Meribah Ostin, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., April 29, 1806. She came to Ohio, with her parents in 1810. In 1829 she was married to James White, of Hartland, and they lived in Hartland until the death of Mr. White, in 1882, when she moved to Norwalk, where she died January 27, 1905.

Wriker, John, was born September 16, 1792. Betsy Harris, daughter of Nathan Harris, of Berlin, was born March 21, 1807. They were married May 2, 1824. They began house-keeping in the south part of Clarksfield township, but moved to Berlin, where he died December 4, 1857, and she March 1, 1870.

Wright, Lydia M., was a daughter of Thomas T. Weeks and Mary Hoag, and was born in Westchester county, N. Y., February 16, 1822. She went to New York City with her parents in 1825 and came to Ohio with them in May, 1837. They settled in Florence township. She went back to New York about 1843 and that city was her home until her death. She married Edgar Wright. She died at the home of her sister in Oberlin, O., January 18, 1905.

CONTENTS.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XV.

PAGES CONSECUTIVELY NUMBERED, NEW SERIES, VOL. X.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Public Library and Firelands Memorial Building.....	1116	Gallup, Samuel C.....	1179
Looking South in General Room.....	1120	Lyttle, Ruth Ann.....	1187
View from Stack Room.....	1126	Otis, James.....	1190
General Reading Room.....	1135	Otis, Lucius B.....	1191
Bomberger, S. Matilda.....	1174	Otis, Frederick R.....	1192
		Otis, Joseph E.....	1193
		Sheldon, Jairus C.....	1199

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

Officers of the Society.....	990	Treasurer's Report.....	1015
Forty-seventh Annual Meeting	991	Librarian's Report.....	1016
Election of Officers.....	1015	Assistant Librarian.....	994

ADDRESSES AND PAPERS.

President's Address, by Hon. Rush R. Sloane.....	994	A Trinity of Benefactors, by C. H. Gallup.....	1116
War of the Rebellion and Spanish War, by Hon. J. Warren Keifer.....	999	Life Members.....	1131
Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Gov. N. W. Ter., by Hon. Albert Douglas.....	1020	Additions to the Museum.....	1162
The Modern Library, by Dr. W. O. Thompson.....	1942	Early days of Richmond, by Mrs. F. C. Hershiser.....	1073
Vote of Thanks.....	1049	New Haven, by Mrs. H. J. Heller.....	1080
Trustees' Proceedings.....	1050	Norwich, by E. L. Niver.....	1084
do. do.		Greenfield, by Frank Campbell	1088
Indians of Huron County One Hundred Years Ago, by Charles R. Green.....	1052	Reminiscences of Mrs. M. H. Gibbs.....	1093
Clarksfield's First Post Master, by F. E. Weeks.....	1114	Interesting and Valuable.....	1099
		One Hundred Years Ago, by I. M. Gillett.....	1165
		Old Bridgewater Historical Society.....	1169

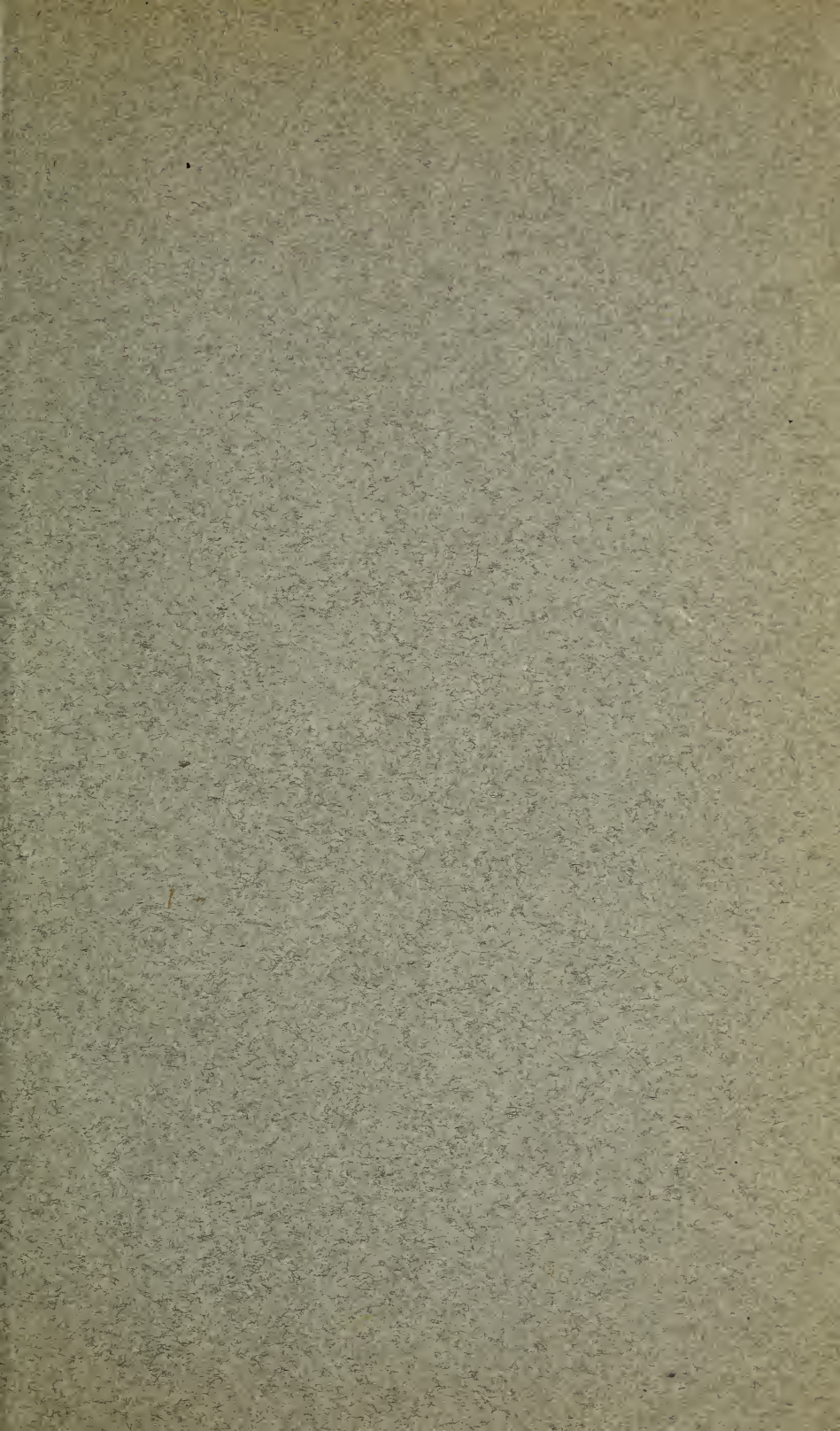
OBITUARIES.

Huron County.....	1171
-------------------	------

NOTE.—Vol. XIV was issued December 1, 1902. The reason this volume was not issued at an earlier date is because all our funds have been used in securing and furnishing the substantial home we now occupy.—[ED.]







#3753



